

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)(415)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3 BTJ/dmx

b6
 b7c

On 3/17/59, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] that he had received a note from EUGENE DENNIS, the contents thereof to be transmitted immediately to CG 5824-S*. The note, concerning which the Bureau and Chicago were telephonically advised on 3/17/59, is as follows:

"Following my conversation with Morris Friday and Saturday, I've had an opportunity to confer with my associates.

"They are greatly concerned about the state of his health: In view of this, and considering that the rigors of winter still abound, we suggest--assuming that he is still at home, recovering from the flu--that he take a rest and a quiet vacation away from the city for several weeks:

"This, of course, cancels the tentative appointment for the week end.

"Morris' partner can handle the public relations program in the near future.

"When you speak with Morris today, please extend my heartiest greetings and best wishes. Many thank."

Submitted for information

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM) REC-10
 2 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (ADM) (415)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (415)

100-428091-163

3 MAR 18 1959

ACB:msb (415)
 (8)

SEARCH
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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7665-

55 MAR 25 1959

subject:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 6, 1959, SA JOHN E. KEATING received through a blind post office box, which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*, the following items from the Daily Review of Soviet Press, Translations From the Soviet Press, Published by Soviet Information Bureau:

1. Vol. V, No. 21 (1074) dated January 26, 1959. Among other items this item contains a press conference by A. I. MIKOYAN.
2. Vol. V., No. 22 (1075) dated January 27, 1959. Among other items this issue contains an article entitled, "Congress of the Builders of Communism" and a "Letter from Old Bolsheviks to the 21st Congress of the CPSU."
3. Vol. V., No. 25 (1078) dated January 30, 1959. This issue contains the debate on the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to the 21st Congress of the CPSU at the sessions of January 29, 1959.
4. Vol. V., No. 26 (1079) dated January 31, 1959. This issue contains the debate on the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to the 21st Congress of the CPSU at the sessions of January 30, 1959. It contains the full text of the speech of L. I. BREZHNEV and summaries of several other speeches.
5. Vol. V., No. 28 (1081) dated February 2, 1959. This issue contains the following items:

Open Letter to Supreme Soviet of the Union Republics.
Constituency Election Commissions.
Reply of N. S. KHRUSHCHOV to Appeal from Norwegian Social Democratic Party.
Backbone of Mighty Socialist Economy
Italian Government Crisis
The Way to Solve the German Problem

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:LMA

(4)

61 MAR 25 1959

45-110F-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

CREATE

DELETE

ENCLOSURE

REC-23

MAR 18 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MB

2966318

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

45
SAC Auerbach, Chicago, called at 11:35 a.m. today (3/18/59) and advised that he had an appointment to talk to the informant (Chicago 5824) at noon today. He advised that the informant had been to the doctor this morning; that the doctor says he has pneumonia, and the doctor gave him a shot of some kind of serum. The informant also learned this morning that [redacted]

[redacted] Auerbach said that the informant is definitely down in the dumps and is very depressed and not at all well. During his discussion with Eugene Dennis last week, Dennis told the informant that he should get out of Chicago and get some rest for a few weeks to try to regain his health. The Russians also told the informant that he should remain inactive and under cover for a period shortly after his return to this country. The informant is talking in terms of taking a trip [redacted]

This informant's wife is also a Bureau informant [redacted]

I assume he doesn't intend to travel until he is over pneumonia.
Auerbach recommended and asked for Bureau authority to pay the train travel of the informant [redacted] as an indication of Bureau appreciation for his efforts in developing information for the Bureau in connection with his trip to Russia. Auerbach also asked that, if possible, a teletype be addressed to him which he could exhibit to the informant as an expression of the Director's appreciation for the informant's efforts. Auerbach asked that advice as to these two requests reach him before noon Chicago time if possible. *This is.*

ACTION:

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DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3 PBT/dmj
#246331

Auerbach was authorized to offer to pay the transportation of the informant and his wife for a trip, as requested.

REC-15 100-428091-165

Attached is a suggested teletype to Auerbach, which he may exhibit to the informant.

ENCLOSURE *sent*

JAS:LL (5) 3-18-59

1--Mr. Belmont

1--Mr. Baumgardner

1--Mr. Thornton

1--Mr. J. S. Johnson, Room 331-OPO

59
55 MAR 25 1959

EX-135

14 MAR 19 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-11615

6. Vol. V., No. 12 (153) dated February 3, 1959. This issue contains the speech by A. B. ARISTOV at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the CPSU on January 31, 1959.
7. Vol. V., No. 13 (154) dated February 3, 1959. This issue contains the speech by A. I. MIKOYAN at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the CPSU on January 31, 1959.
8. Vol. V., No. 29 (1082) dated February 3, 1959. This issue contains the debate on the report of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV to the 21st Congress of the CPSU at the sessions of February 2, 1959.

Also received was a copy of the Speech by Comrade A. N. SHELEPIN (Chairman of the Committee of State Security at the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.) at the Extraordinary 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. on February 4, 1959.

One photostat copy of each of the above nine items are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copies are located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B 7.

I called Special Agent in Charge Auerbach, Chicago, today (3/17/59), noting that Chicago 5824 had returned to Chicago Saturday afternoon. Auerbach said the informant did return Saturday afternoon; that the informant had a terrible cold, is running a fever again, and is not in good health at all, and, as a consequence, Chicago has not been able to spend any time with him since his return.

I told Auerbach we had heard from New York that NY 694 had been instructed by Chicago 5824 to select a man as leg man for Chicago 5824, but that New York had diplomatically suggested to NY 694 that he hold up on it a little, as New York might have some suggestion which would be of assistance; that, in any event, NY 694 ought to touch base with New York before any definite steps are taken. I told Auerbach we had given consideration to the feasibility of working another informant into this situation as leg man for Chicago 5824, but that we should not press an informant on him; that, in discussing the development of his apparatus with Chicago 5824, we should inquire if we can be of assistance to him in the selection of a man; if so, we might be able to place someone in the apparatus, with his cooperation, but with the clear understanding that under no circumstances would such person or anyone else know that Chicago 5824 is collaborating with the Bureau; that contact with any person placed in the apparatus would have to come through Chicago 5824 or NY 694. It was pointed out that Chicago should also give thought to the possibility of the selection of such a person if Chicago 5824 so desires, and that Auerbach should advise the Bureau immediately of the results of his discussions with Chicago 5824 in this regard, as well as the results of Chicago 5824's discussion with Dennis.

In this connection, Auerbach mentioned the suggestion which Dennis made to Chicago 5824 that he take a few weeks' rest to try to get his health back. Auerbach said that Chicago 5824 would have to get some rest soon, as he is in really poor health at this time.

SAC Auerbach will keep us advised.

JAS:LL
(4)

- 1--Mr. Belmont
- 1--Mr. Baumgardner
- 1--Mr. Thornton

55 MAR 25 1959

(SEE ADDENDUM ON PAGE 2)
15-NOV-EDIS

EX-135

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SAC Auerbach called back on 3/17 and advised that after giving the matter consideration in Chicago, he questioned whether we should attempt to put an informant in Chicago 5824's apparatus as a leg man. He said he feared that this might adversely affect the security of Chicago 5824 and NY 694 in the event, for any reason, the third informant was exposed. I pointed out that I had previously indicated the third informant would have no knowledge of the fact Chicago 5824 and NY 694 are informants and that he would be approached either by Chicago 5824 or NY 694, without any indication of Bureau interest and, therefore, it would not appear to endanger the security of the two top informants. However, I agreed that there are arguments both pro and con on this situation, and I asked that he submit his views to the Bureau, along with certain other suggestions he is submitting for the operation of this situation.

Auerbach also questioned the desirability of having New York survey the meeting place for the 4/14/59 meeting of Chicago 5824. He was afraid this might in some way expose the Bureau's interest. I told Auerbach that New York had done this most discreetly and without in any way identifying themselves as representatives of the Bureau and that I saw no reason to be concerned because of this.

Auerbach said he was putting a letter to the Bureau in the mail last night (3/17), furnishing his suggestions concerning this operation.

Auerbach also said he had given further consideration to the question of having the informant subpoenaed along with others who had taken trips to Europe and attended the 21st Congress, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He said he thought it was desirable to leave this matter as it now stands, for the time being; that he felt it would be better, if it could be done, to avoid the public appearance of the informant. He said he was following it closely with the informant, however, and would advise us more specifically of his conclusion in the matter as soon as the same was crystallized.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

HIS-10F-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

CREATE 4/9/81

DELETE

CG 5824-S* on 3/6 & 7/59 furnished information to SA JOHN E. KEATING concerning the current phase of the Solo operation. Enclosed herewith are four memoranda dealing with the 21st Congress of the CPSU. These memoranda are captioned as follows:

1. Impressions, Comments and Opinions of CG 5824-S* on the Aims, Purposes and Results of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
2. Main Activities of CG 5824-S* While in Moscow from January 18, 1959, to February 26, 1959.
3. In Regard to the Russian Attitude Toward the Berlin Situation.
4. Meeting Between the Communist Party, USA Delegation to the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Some Leading Members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

EX-135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MUB

906318

59 Approved: *RDA/Cut*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 25 1959

*detached and
enclosed with
memo from
Bureau to Chicago
3-9-59 JET*

REC-46 100-428091-167
W. J. [Signature]
EX-135
5-135

W

CG 134-46-Sub B

The Bureau will note that no other delegate of the CP, USA, to the CPSU has returned to this country and that dissemination of all Solo material at this time would tend to pinpoint the informant. This will include speeches, documents and photographs previously set forth under separate Solo communication. Dissemination of any documents or materials at this time in connection with the Solo operation should be made with all of the above factors in mind.

AUERBACH

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

- I. Attendance at all sessions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU, except for the last three days when he was ill.
- II. Attendance at the formal banquet which was held about two days after the end of the sessions of the 21st Congress and was the last formal affair of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.
- III. A meeting attended by JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS with MIKHAIL SUSLOV, OTTO KUUSINEN, BORIS PONOMAREV and NICOLAI MATSOUTEV. *Russia U.S.*
- IV. Two separate meetings with BORIS PONOMAREV with regard to specific requests made by the CP, USA, particularly in regard to funds from Russia for the CP, USA. *Russia U.S.*
- V. A meeting with an unidentified individual in the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the CPSU in regard to the establishing of an illegal apparatus for the transmission of communications and funds between the CPSU and the CP, USA.
- VI. A meeting with representatives of the CPSU and all delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from Latin American countries.
- VII. A meeting with representatives of the Israeli Party.
- VIII. A meeting with the Guatemalan delegation.
- IX. A meeting with the delegation from Panama.
- X. A meeting with a friendship society.
- XI. A meeting with the cultural ministry of the U.S.S.R.
- XII. A speech at an advanced military academy in Moscow.
- XIII. A meeting with representatives of the CPSU and representatives of Western European Communist Parties in regard to the "World Marxist Review".

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

906318

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-167

Berlin

During February, 1959, the delegates from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) to the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) met with some leading members of the CPSU. The meeting started at 3 PM on February 10, 1959, and while it was to last for approximately one and one half hours, it actually lasted for approximately two and one half hours. The meeting was held in the office of MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV, member of the Presidium. SUSLOV's office is located on either the fourth or fifth floor of Building #1 of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU. *Russia*

Russia JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, who constituted the official delegation from the CP, USA were taken to the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU by ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRECHENCO of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He left as soon as he had delivered JACKSON and CHILDS to the headquarters of the Central Committee, CPSU. JACKSON and CHILDS were then met by NICOLAI IADIMOVITCH (phonetic) MATSOUTEV (phonetic) (formerly referred to as MATKOFISKY), who is the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and who was in the United States for approximately one month during the latter part of 1958 as a member of an educators delegation from the USSR. NICOLAI took JACKSON and CHILDS to the outer office to SUSLOV's office where two male secretaries checked the hats, coats, and over-shoes of JACKSON, CHILDS and MATSOUTEV. They were then joined by YURI IVANOV, who was to act as the translator during the meeting. *Russia*

OTTO V. KUUSINEN
This group was then ushered into the office of SUSLOV and were greeted by SUSLOV, OTTO V. KUUSINEN, member of the Presidium, and BORIS PONOMAREV, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. *Russia*

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-167
-1-

peace movements in the CP, USA, the question of legality of the CP in the United States. A third letter from the CP, USA delegation to the Central Committee of the CPSU asked for certain special favors, such as the allowing of members of the CP, USA who are ill to go to the Soviet Union for treatment, for a permanent correspondent of "The Worker" in Moscow, to permit an author to visit Russia to write a book on Russia from the American viewpoint. The CP, USA also asked for \$300,000 from the CPSU in these letters.

Also, in these letters the CP, USA delegation had asked for a discussion on the following items:

- 1) An exchange of opinion concerning an estimate of the present economic situation in the United States.
- 2) A discussion of United States-USSR relations. Have they any idea of the aggressive intention of United States imperialism. In other words, what is the estimate of the Central Committee, CPSU concerning United States imperialism?
- 3) The opinion of the CPSU in regard to new estimates and policies of the Negro freedom movement.
- 4) What should be the forms and approaches of the CP, USA in order to restore influence in trade unions and other mass organizations in relation to legality, the rate of Party building, etc.
- 5) A discussion of the consolidation of the collective leadership, the elimination of factionalism, etc.
- 6) The possibility of re-establishing a daily newspaper by the CP, USA, the possibility of a trade union magazine, and the possibility of a Negro magazine dealing with theoretical questions.

After JACKSON and CHILDS were greeted by SUSLOV, KUUSINEN, and PONOMAREV, they all sat around a big table facing each other. JACKSON was facing SUSLOV and CHILDS was facing KUUSINEN, while MATSOUTEV was facing PONOMAREV.

wanted to say how glad they were that the CP, USA could send an official delegation to the Twenty-first Congress. He said it is a gratifying thing. Then he asked about the health of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS. He commented that the CP, USA is working under difficult circumstances but that all in all it is not a bad Party.

By way of comment, it might be noted that while SUSLOV dominated the meeting he was very polite and tried to make the delegates from the CP, USA feel free and easy in this meeting.

SUSLOV then stated that he thought that some of the original questions which appeared in the letters addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU by the CP, USA delegates had been answered during the Twenty-first Congress which occurred after the letters were written. He asked if the CP, USA delegates felt that it was necessary to repeat some of this material. JACKSON, with CHILDS agreeing, stated that the CP, USA delegates would send a postscript to the Central Committee stating that the Twenty-first Congress had answered some of the questions raised in the letters from the CP, USA delegation and that it was not necessary to repeat this material. SUSLOV then stated that he thought that this meeting should, therefore, be limited to those questions which would permit the most profitable exchange. He commented that they had not had a chance to read all of the CP, USA documents dealing with the Negro question, and further, that only that day had they received a translation of HY LUMER's article in the January issue of "Political Affairs" which deals with the economic situation. Then SUSLOV asked, How do you propose that we start this meeting?

Remarks of JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON proposed that he make some introductory remarks which would be followed by discussion and an exchange of opinion. This was agreed to.

achieve legality. He discussed the attitude of the United States Government toward the CP and the efforts of the CP to achieve legality in mass organizations. He stated that the effort of the CP to obtain legality within the trade union movement is a major problem. He said that there are some CP members in trade unions who are even known as CP members, but these members have been old-time trade union fighters so the trade union leadership "winks an eye" and retains them even though it is illegal for a CP member to be a trade union member in most of the trade unions in the United States. He said that the CP in the United States presently has no legality in the mass organizations and in fact, trade union illegality is even a bigger problem than the attitude of the United States Government toward the CP.

JACKSON then discussed the role of the CP, USA in elections, in the fight for peace, and in the Negro problem. He mentioned the internal consolidation of the CP. He talked about the authority of the National Executive Committee. He said that it is the leadership of the CP, USA. He mentioned WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. JACKSON said that FOSTER is considered an honored leader of the CP. He said, We seek his advice. His experience is being utilized but he is 78 years of age, he is ill; he is paralyzed and is separated from the daily activities of the CP. Therefore, some differences arise between FOSTER and the leadership because of FOSTER's separation from the daily activities. Yet there is no factional fight in the offing in the CP, USA and that is decisive.

B. APPROX - 187

Next, JACKSON said that there is a sectarian wing in the CP, USA. He said perhaps the CP, USA was a little late in fighting this sectarianism. However, during the fight against the Right Wing and the revisionists, the CP, USA had to use guerrilla bands. After the Right Wing was defeated these guerrilla bands did not dissolve. Therefore, there may still be a group of sectarians in the CP, USA.

At this point KUUSINEN asked JACKSON, How does WILLIAM Z. FOSTER look upon this group? JACKSON said that FOSTER is also being attacked by this sectarian group. However, some sectarians and unprincipled people in the CP, USA utilize FOSTER for his differences on this or that idea for their own factional purposes. However, this group is a very small minority in the CP, USA.

revisionism as the real enemy. It is also correct that you see sectarianism, which is a real threat for a small Party. We see the objective difficulties you face. Reaction wants to isolate the CP, USA. The CP, USA is trying to break through to the masses. This is why sectarianism is dangerous.

Next, SUSLOV stated that while the Party is carrying through the correct Marxist-Leninist line there can be various differences and approaches. As long as a Communist Party pursues a principled line, differences on approaches are not dangerous. In pursuing a correct line, shadings are a possibility. Patience, therefore, is necessary. But this is the price of collective leadership and is the cause of its success.

Continuing, he stated that shades can be overcome in the process of work, in the pursuing of a correct line. There is no absolute identity in all viewpoints. If such a thing existed you would have one man leadership--a cult of the personality would exist.

The information in your letters and your remarks do not create any anxiety or concern in us about you. Collective leadership will decide and solve whatever problems you have or whatever problems may arise.

General Discussion of the Economic Situation in the United States

OTTO KUUSINEN then briefly mentioned the economic situation in the United States. He said, We believe that the analysis in the January issue of your "Political Affairs" is correct. You know the economic situation in your country better than we do.

KUUSINEN also mentioned the theoretical aspects of the Negro question in the United States. He said, We are not familiar with all the current details of this problem as yet but in this field also you know some things better than we do.

At this point SUSLOV commented that he, too, believes that the economic analysis in the January issue of "Political Affairs" is correct. He said there is a need to underscore the fact that continual unemployment accompanies automation.

other countries is an example of this. That is how we see things and from what we have read and heard, that is also the way you see these things.

Discussion of the Negro
Question in the United States

Next, JACKSON went into a long discussion of the Negro question in the United States. Actually, he repeated what he had previously set forth in his recent report and resolution dealing with the Negro question.

When JACKSON had concluded, SUSLOV replied, Very interesting! You are correct. We had some knowledge of this development from some discussions that we, or at least I, had with TIM BUCK, when he was here during the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

SUSLOV repeated, Yes, you are correct. Your CP cannot base its theories and policies on resolutions adopted by the Communist International more than thirty years ago. That would be dogmatism. Great changes are taking place among the Negro people. In the past 70 per cent were on or near the land. Now this is reversed. Seventy per cent of the Negroes are in urban areas of the United States while only 30 per cent are in rural areas. This is certainly a radical change.

If we do not see this change the CP can make terrible, catastrophic or abrupt mistakes. When 70 per cent of the Negroes live in the countryside and contingent territories, and are separated from the white persons--that is one situation. At that time we could talk of self determination. Now however, 70 per cent of the Negroes live in the cities. It is therefore necessary for you to review the situation and the position of the CP on this matter. It is necessary for you to correct your policy.

Continuing, SUSLOV said, How could you place a slogan of self determination when there is no territory? It would be reactionary and utopian to try to bring the Negro people back to the soil. It would also be reactionary to place Negro people in ghettos in the cities. We are

tion, can become reactionary in 1950. We can understand clearly why the United States CP would change its theoretical and political line on this question.

OTTO KUUSINEN then made a few remarks. He said that the underestimation of the independence struggle and its significance for Negroes would be dangerous. (By way of comment, this statement may have suffered through translation and KUUSINEN was speaking of the struggle for equal rights by the United States Negro instead of a struggle for independence). The Negro population still preserves common interests. They need to be stated concretely politically. There is economic inequality in regard to wages, civil rights, education, political representation, etc. The Negroes in the United States have no representation in some areas in the south and even in some areas in the north. This limitation of rights rallies the Negro people. The CP must utilize the situation. Despite the dispersal of the Negro population in the United States there are still some areas on the map of the United States where Negro people are still a majority. You must take their interests into consideration and fight for representation for them.

Then SUSLOV stated, We will continue to study this problem. We had little time to study all the papers you presented. However, emphasis must be placed on the fact that a resolution of thirty years ago cannot be applied now. You know this problem better than we do. Self determination was quite a question in 1928 and in the 1930s but our analysis provided for those years. However, in discarding the slogan of self determination now you should not go to opposite extremes. Keep in mind that the Negro carries a double yoke. The burden is not quite so heavy for a white worker. Even the Negro petty bourgeoisie is oppressed. Be careful in your approach to Negro reformists. All classes of the oppressed are necessary for the struggle. We still need to take into consideration those Negroes who live in the south. Millions still live there. Capitalism did not allow these people to become farmers. There are millions who did not flee the south. They should be united around the slogans that are good for that area--not slogans that are good for New York or Chicago or other cities.

At this time CHILDS commented that the CP, USA does have a program for the black belt in the south. SUSLOV said, That is good. As I pointed out before we did not yet get a chance to read all your material. However, you should

why worry about centuries ahead?

Then, for the first time, BORIS PONOMAREV spoke and said that he would suggest that the CP, USA should keep in mind the Leninist theory on the national question. That is, that during a war the emancipation of oppressed people needs to be kept in mind. United States imperialism has been advocating war for years. The task of the CP in the United States is to determine what slogan to use in order to rally the Negro people against war preparation. Lenin pointed out that during a war oppressed people of nationality can win many rights for equality.

Comments on WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

At this point OTTO KUUSINEN said a few words about WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. He stated, Perhaps FOSTER lacks flexibility. However, he may have some new suggestions. Over the decades he fought enemies like JAY LOVESTONE, EARL BROWDER, and all sorts of revisionists. Maybe his isolation does affect him. However, I would have no fear of a factional fight led by FOSTER against the present Marxist-Leninist leadership of the CP, USA. The leadership of the CP, USA must be patient. Respect for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER does not mean less respect for the collective--for the National Executive Committee.

Then SUSLOV stated, Give WILLIAM Z. FOSTER our heartiest greetings. It may be that he makes mistakes. However, the collective is stronger than FOSTER and can correct him. We understand that there is no threat of a factional fight and we hope that the leadership of the CP, USA is a united leadership. If it is, then mistakes of individuals can be corrected.

Concluding Portion of the Meeting

At this point, BORIS PONOMAREV said that if possible he would like to arrange a conference on the question of war propaganda in the United States and how the peace movement in the United States counteracts it. (By way of comment, it may be noted that CHILDS met later on two occasions with PONOMAREV and PONOMAREV was given approximately two pages of

SUSLOV then stated that he wanted CHILDS and JACKSON to give the warmest regards from the Central Committee, CPSU to EUGENE DENNIS, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, BOB THOMPSON, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, BEN DAVIS, JACK STATCHEL and HY LUMER. SUSLOV said, Tell your comrades that we follow your organization with greatest attention. We know that your conditions of work are difficult. Even today you remind us of difficulties that we did not fully appreciate, such as the fact that the leaders are still under a second indictment and that their travel is restricted and that there is a prospect of further trials of the leaders under the membership clause.

SUSLOV said, You face the strongest enemy, which to a degree, can enjoy a certain exceptionalism as the strongest enemy. However, all of this is temporary. At present the enemy is strong. The CP in the United States is weak. However, in time things will change. A small Party can become strong. The strongest, most powerful enemy now will decline.

CHILDS then made some remarks in which he thanked the leaders of the CPSU for appreciating the difficulties of the CP, USA. He then reminded the CPSU leadership that the CP, USA needed material help for a program of action, for concentration, etc., and he asked that the comrades not forget the request of the CP, USA for material aid.

SUSLOV stated that in regard to your concrete requests, we are discussing it and you will get help. The question is how we can give it to you without the danger of hurting you or us. CHILDS was then told that he would meet separately with PONOMAREV at a later date to receive answers in regard to the request for funds and other specific requests made by the CP, USA of the CPSU. (It is noted that CHILDS did meet separately with PONOMAREV and NICOLAI MATSOUTEV on two occasions and that during this time a promise was made that \$250,000 will be sent from Russia to the CP, USA.

SUSLOV also stated in regard to concrete requests that the CPSU would like the CP, USA to send comrades to Russia for a rest. You should determine who you want to send for treatment and rest in a socialist climate where there is no oppression. How you send the comrades to us is up to you.

special large project such as the developing of Alaska or a large development some place in the southern part of the United States or in Latin America.

MORRIS CHILDS commented that the CP, USA has made some mistakes in the past by constantly predicting cyclical crises. This is why the CP, USA is less categorical in its predictions at the present time.

SUSLOV said, We will suggest to our economists that they study this problem. However, it should be noted that you have some very capable economists among your comrades. They should be able to develop a theory on this. He said that there is no such thing as a non-crisis economic development under capitalism. Everyone knows and understands this, including your United States imperialist rulers.

KUUSINEN then stated that one of the assertions of the revisionists is that there can be a non-crisis development of capitalism. In reality things are quite different. In the United States we have witnessed three economic declines since World War II. But it is necessary to say that these economic slumps were not of a cyclical crisis form. In the past there was an economic cyclical crisis under capitalism about every ten years. Now we see more frequent economic convulsions and slow upturns, and no big upturns.

Mockingly, KUUSINEN said, Some economists say that the economic crisis started yesterday but Marxists cannot talk that way. Yet in answer to Comrade JACKSON's question we cannot say that United States imperialism can resort to measures that may stop a crisis. If the imperialists could do this then their society would not be capitalism. We must, therefore, cling to fact and not make unreal forecasts. The comrades in the United States are giving correct appraisals of the economic situation in the United States.

SUSLOV, speaking again, stated that there are still no closed exits for United States imperialism. On the other hand, there will be no real big cycle of prosperity for them either. The general perspective is that there is little room left for United States economic maneuvering.

said that KHRUSHCHEV said he thought it would be a good idea for such a book to be written but that he felt that such a book could play an important role in pro-Communist propaganda if it were written by a non-Communist or from the viewpoint of a non-Communist.

~~NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV~~

In regard to the possibility of having a permanent correspondent for "The Worker" in Moscow, SUSLOV stated that the Central Committee of the CPSU was considering it but the big question is how it would be received in the United States. From the viewpoint of public opinion would it help or hurt the CP, USA.

In regard to the possibility of the CP, USA sending students to Russia to study Communism, SUSLOV stated that it is necessary to keep in mind the Litvinov pact which dealt with the study of Communism in Russia by students from other countries. He said that it was necessary to keep in mind that we should avoid giving the imperialists something to scream about.

This meeting was concluded at this time and other specific questions presented to the CPSU by the CP, USA were answered in scheduled meetings between CHILDS and PONOMAREV.

As a result of attendance at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and discussions with leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Communist Parties, it is believed that the Russians are not seeking war. Rather, the Russians would rather concentrate on production and the fulfilling of the Seven Year Plan. It is believed that the Russians would do many things to attempt to avoid war. Of course, one cannot foresee what might happen if some kind of an incident occurs. It is possible that the United States may be able to stand firm and to get some concessions from the Russians. The United States may be able to get them to back down on some issues, such as Berlin and Germany, because it is believed that they are trying to avoid war. However, the Russians will always follow the Leninist principle of retreat and advance, or the military tactic of siege and withdrawal.

The Russians are convinced that CHARLES DE GAULLE cannot solve the war crisis in Algeria, nor the economic crisis in France. They expect some real strike battles in France. They also point to the fact that there have been demonstrations in West Germany, not only in regard to the placing of missile bases in West Germany, but also in regard to working conditions in the mines. Similar demonstrations and strike struggles have occurred in Belgium. Further, they know that Italy has economic problems. They know that there are some serious developments in Spain, and state that there is discontent among the youth and students in Spain.

The 21st Congress further indicated the international character of the Communist conspiracy. There are millions of Communists scattered in all parts of the globe.

The 21st Congress of the CPSU was termed an extraordinary or special congress. The reason for this was that it only dealt with certain specific issues. By terming it an extraordinary congress it was not necessary, under the framework of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., to elect a new leadership.

The chief problem with which the 21st Congress was concerned was the Seven Year Plan. This plan calls for placing emphasis on production, an increase in production and pro-

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It was called a Congress of the Builders of Communism with emphasis on production, productivity and the standard of living in Russia. It was called in order to convince the people of the Soviet Union, those who think that the Soviet Union has a superior form of government, and Socialists that the U.S.S.R. is going into a higher stage of society as was predicted by MARX, ENGELS and LENIN--a society that will produce more goods, a society in which production will be based on automation instead of on manual labor, a society in which machines will do the labor of man.

It was held to indicate that the Seven Year Plan will not only make possible a higher standard of living, but also a greater degree of culture. The Seven Year Plan, through statistics and the establishing of goals in industry and agriculture, provides for an increase of radio and television sets and stations, increased housing, the training of more physicians, the building of more sanitariums and health institutions, and so forth.

The Seven Year Plan calls for the performing of a cultural revolution. In addition, the leadership of the CPSU theorizes that in the establishing of a new system of society, the beginning of the first stages of pure Communism, they will give greater freedom to the people. The idea of the State using force to keep people in line is going to disappear in time, according to this theory. It is stated that they cannot abolish the organs of force and control at this time because they are still faced with hostile imperialist activities, and they need to restrain would-be enemies, such as spies and saboteurs, sent into Russia by the imperialists.

However, according to the features of the Seven Year Plan many functions of government will be turned over to so called social organizations, such as the trade unions, parent-teacher associations, and neighborhood communities which have police powers, in order to control the behavior of people who violate local codes. It is stated that they will depend upon moral pressure to keep the people in line.

KHRUSHCHEV held forth a sort of a Utopia in which there would be no taxes because the income of the State is so great.

or people even in the capitalist world that the system of Communism is superior to that of capitalism.

The idea was also put forth that, unlike the old days, no country which is backward industrially or culturally has to depend upon some imperialist power, which never helped them anyway. In this regard it is stated that countries such as India and Egypt were exploited but never helped by England. It was pointed out that Russia can now give help to all of these backward countries and this will help to strengthen the anti-imperialist camp.

In regard to the working people in Western Europe, Great Britain and the United States, the Russians say that by their example, especially after the fulfillment of the targets of the Seven Year Plan, at which time they expect to catch up with the United States in production, they will show by concrete, living example how the working people could live if they did not have to work for capitalist exploiters. Even if the competition of peaceful co-existence continues let the capitalist lands prove that they can duplicate the Russian effort. This should be of great value to Communists the world over to know that Communism is superior to any other system. The fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan will be better than any propaganda of the printed word or speech.

The Russians also hold out the idea or thesis which was first developed at the 20th Congress of the CPSU. This thesis is the non-inevitability of war. They claim that if this thesis was valid up to the present time when the Socialist countries were relatively weaker, then it is more valid now when the industrial production of Russia and China is multiplied and many countries have set up their own governments. Also, many other countries are in a state of revolt against imperialism. In addition, the capabilities of the Socialist states to retaliate or hit back the aggressors makes this thesis valid and serves as a preventative of war.

On the other hand, the Russians leave themselves an escape clause by saying that there are adventurers in the United States, Great Britain, France and Western Germany who might try to unleash war since they depend on war to keep their economic machinery going. But the Russians say that capitalism as a social system will go under if it resorts to war. It will

To put over the Seven Year Plan the CPSU started to make preparations during the summer of 1958, and in December, 1958, held a plenum of the CCCPSU, at which meeting NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV introduced the control figures, which, with few modifications, have become the targets and aims of the Seven Year Plan.

The Russians have coined some new slogans in order to mobilize the people to fulfill the Seven Year Plan. They appealed to the material interests of the people. They told them that they will live better if they fulfill the plan. Further, that they will increase the standard of living and will go into a higher stage of society. The Russians contend that younger people now participating in industrial efforts and even some of the younger people who participated in the 21st Congress may still live to see pure Communism. If they do not, surely their children will live in a new society, namely Communism.

After stating this, the Russians still realize that a tremendous effort is needed on the part of all the people. So they use the Communist Party and the Young Communist League to form competitive brigades in factories and in collective farms. They call these brigades Communist Brigades, or Builders of Communism.

Just as during the Five Year Plans, the Russians have turned some working people, both men and women, into national heroes. They have even built statues to some of them, while to others they have given material rewards and honors. Through this Socialist emulation they are once again resorting to the same pattern by turning of the mine workers and farmers into heroes. Day in and day out they feature such heroes and brigades on a local and national scale.

At the 21st Congress the Russians elected a miner to the Presidium of the 21st Congress, thus turning him into a national hero in order to get the people to emulate him and thus further exert themselves.

It should be noted that there is one big difference between the exertions demanded of the people now and those demanded during the STALIN period. The Russians are giving the

In addition to mobilizing the Party members, the Party leadership goes into every nook and cranny of social life, including that in the remotest part of Siberia. This was discussed at the 21st Congress.

It was necessary for the Russians to convince their people not only that they have allies in the other Socialist countries or peoples democracies (with emphasis placed on China), but also that they have allies and supporters throughout the world. This is why, for the first time in the history of the CPSU, they made a strenuous effort to bring to the 21st Congress fraternal delegates from every country possible. They boasted of this mobilization and pointed out in speeches at the Congress that not even in the days of the Communist International was there such mobilization or international solidarity as displayed at this 21st Congress.

Never before at a Soviet Party Congress did they permit more than a handful of delegates from other Communist Parties to take the floor for a few moments. However, at this 21st Congress dozens of representatives from every continent were given the platform so that the Russian delegates could see them and listen to them. They also printed their remarks in many newspapers and broadcast their speeches over radio and television.

All of this was "proof" that the Soviet people have friends and allies and that these representatives of various Communist Parties and Workers Parties speak not only for their own organization, but for millions of others who are in a state of revolt against capitalism. Above all, these Communist representatives march under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, are the guardians of peace and hamper the capitalist aggressors from launching a war.

In addition, all of these speeches contained comparisons or contrasts. Most of them glorified the tremendous achievements and progress of the Soviet Union and the horrible things, both economic and political, that prevail in the capitalist countries. Even the representative from the CP, USA, JAMES JACKSON, did not hesitate to show a glaring contrast between the great Utopia and well being of the Soviet people compared with the misery that prevails in the United States. Not only did he make such a speech at the 21st Congress in which he proclaimed the miserable state of affairs in the

Emphasis was placed on the international aspects of the 21st Congress.

The invitations to other Communist Parties to send delegations to the 21st Congress were well calculated and planned. Even the gains which would result from the presence of these delegations were planned in every detail.

The following comments do not apply to the delegates representing the so called Socialist camp. These delegates were mostly heads of government or outstanding personalities in government and they have all the material needs which go with the holding of office and power.

On the other hand, one does not have to stretch the imagination to see what happens to Communists who come to Moscow from some of the most backward countries of Asia, Africa, South America, and other parts of the world. Once in Russia they are ensconced in luxurious surroundings, are given servants, attendants, chauffeurs, clothing, banquets organized in Oriental splendor, luxurious living in former palaces, lavish gifts, medical care, nurses and physicians sent to their apartments, special theater performances including a ballet by ULINOVA, the outstanding Russian ballerina, jet plane travel and, in general, all of the luxuries of life.

These delegates from Communist Parties outside of the Socialist camp begin to feel that this luxurious living is only possible because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. They begin to make mental comparisons. What would happen if they were in a similar position. Perhaps they too could lead this type of life all the time.

There is another possible effect in this type of treatment. Some of these Communists feel that they are now obligated to the Russians for these favors. If these delegates are from a backward country and their social status is low in that country, or if they are colored and come from a country where there are racial distinctions, they not only feel that they have an obligation to the Russians, but they also feel that if they can overthrow their present social system they can live like they lived in Moscow all the time.

they wanted. Whether they stayed within the Kremlin or in a hotel, in a suite of rooms, or in an apartment everything was free. They were also given thousands of rubles purely for spending money since all food and clothing was free. Each delegate from the CP, USA, was given 1,500 rubles merely for the purchase of such items as souvenirs and could have gotten more than this sum for the asking. In fact, the Russians appeared disappointed if the original sum of 1,500 rubles was not spent for souvenirs.

All transportation was furnished free of charge to the delegates. This included transportation to anyplace in the Soviet Union by means of jet planes or the most luxurious trains. It also included the availability of a car and chauffeur at all times. It also included free transportation to and from the country of origin and Moscow.

In addition, the Russians have a system whereby members of Communist Parties throughout the world can come to Russia to spend a vacation or to obtain medical treatment. For example, in discussions with both members of the CPSU and the CPGB it was learned that in 1958 at least 30 leading members of the CPGB spent free vacations in Russia.

So the Russians not only mobilize other Communist Parties ideologically, but also satisfy material needs of the leading members, and in most instances give aid to other Communist Parties so that they can carry on their work. By doing these things they secure the allegiances of these various Communist Parties.

It should be also noted that some Communist Parties which are illegal go underground and find a haven in Moscow or in some other Communist country. Usually these Parties are given all the money they need to carry on their work. The leading members are housed and taken care of and given all kinds of aid. As an example of this, it was learned in discussions with members of the Czechoslovakian Party that the relationship of the Czechoslovakian government with that of Italy is not too good at the present time even though all the diplomatic formalities are maintained. It was learned that the Italian government seemed to know that a radio station

forms of material aid given to Communist Parties besides direct support in the form of money for propaganda and agitational purposes.

Despite the new thesis about the equality of the Communist Parties, the CPSU is still looked upon as the experienced, leading Communist Party and most Communist Parties, with the possible exception of a few Communist Parties in the Socialist camp (this may include China and Czechoslovakia) confer and meet with the leadership of the CPSU in order to air their problems and to seek advice concerning policy, personalities, and so forth.

Because of the large gathering of Communist Party delegations from all over the world, many many meetings were held between the representatives of these Parties and the leadership of the CPSU before and after the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

If the Communist Parties are legal or if they operate in a section of the world where their activities do not create diplomatic or other problems for the Soviet government, such meetings were announced, although the contents of the discussions were not announced.

*Brazil
Russia*
We know that prior to the Congress various Communist Parties went to the Soviet Union and aired their difficulties before the leadership of the Communist Party. For example, the leadership of the Communist Party of Paraguay was in Moscow four months prior to the 21st Congress. The delegation from the Communist Party of Brazil to the 21st Congress of the CPSU had some meetings with the leadership of the CPSU. They returned to Brazil but are to return within the next two months and bring additional members of the leadership in order to continue discussions in an effort to resolve some inner problems of the Brazilian Communist Party. I was told by CARLOS MARIQUELLA, who speaks English and was a member of the Brazilian delegation, about these meetings and about the fact that he plans to return to Moscow for further discussions.

It is also known that the Communist Party of Mexico has internal problems. DIONISIO ENCINA and JOSE VALDEZ, and possibly one other member of the Mexican Communist Party, are

Kassih

estimate the up-surge of struggle in Mexico.

These examples are cited to show that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union utilized the 21st Congress in order to go into the affairs of the various Communist Parties. It can be said that every delegation had a meeting with one or more persons representing the Presidium or Central Committee of the CPSU. Furthermore, someone from the headquarters of the CCCPSU was in touch with each delegation from day to day. Thus, the Russians have contact with every Communist Party on the globe. They utilized the 21st Congress to mobilize support and to bring the aims and plans of the 21st Congress to the attention of peoples all over the world. Almost every Communist Party will receive support in order to spread propaganda about the aims of the Seven Year Plan of the Soviet Union. The Russians have published booklets and pamphlets and diagrams in numerous languages. These will be sent to various countries, ostensibly to be sold but actually to spread propaganda. Each delegate from a Communist Party which operates openly received dozens of books, some in the English and some in the Russian language. These books ranged from translations of LENIN and MARX to current material on the Seven Year Plan and novels.

The CPSU utilized the presence of delegations from the Communist Parties throughout the world in order to plan actions in various parts of the world. Thus, the 21st Congress was a mobilization of forces to give moral support to the Russians, to get the aims of the Seven Year Plan propagandized throughout the world, and to prepare for concrete struggle on a world-wide scale in order to keep the imperialists and bourgeoisie busy and off guard. It was the most international gathering in the history of the Communist movement.

The chief purpose of the 21st Congress was to mobilize the CPSU and the Russian people to put over the Seven Year Plan. Further, to give legitimacy to the present leadership of the CPSU without electing a new leadership since some of those formerly in leadership who were removed had some influence.

is engaged in peaceful construction. Further, to illustrate that the CPSU has the backing of the Russian people, that the present leadership in Russia is in the saddle to stay and to utilize the presence of the delegates among their own people in order to show that they have support even in capitalist countries.

Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) officially discussed Germany specifically with the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The following are observations based upon attendance at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, discussions with persons in all walks of life in Russia, from members of the Presidium down to factory workers, plus conversations with the leadership of Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, and a reading of the Russian press and informal discussion with delegates from throughout the world who were in attendance at the 21st Congress:

The Russians are making a tremendous appeal for co-existence. However, at the same time they are mobilizing and preparing for other eventualities. The fact that they invited such a large number of delegates from other Communist Parties to their 21st Congress is an indication of this mobilization. Never before in history of the world Communist movement did the Russians have so many Communist Parties represented at one gathering.

The leaders and members of the CPSU emphasized that they want peace. The fact that they want peace was repeated time and time again. Who ever you might talk to in Russia, from members of the highest committees to the lowest committees, asked about the attitude of the United States in regard to a peaceful understanding with the Soviet Union. After that, Germany might be mentioned in the respect that there is a need for a peace treaty with Germany.

The Russians see that West Germany is being re-armed by the NATO powers. The Russians, as well as satellite countries in Eastern Europe see in the rearming of Germany a threat to peace. They are convinced that Germans, rearmed with rockets, will put in a claim for territory. Further, that once the Germans have nuclear weapons, NATO will not be able to maintain control over Germany.

The Russians emphasized that their seven year plan is a plan for peace. They claim that they will not fire the first shot. They blame the United States for the continuation of the Cold War. They attempt to find examples to illustrate that the United States is spreading the Cold War and is preventing a thaw in the Cold War.

try to solve its economic problems by expanding the production of armaments. Now they say that these fears are being borne out in actual practice.

Occasionally, the Russians will refer to the Far East as a trouble spot. However, in various conversations it was noted that emphasis is on Europe, particularly on Germany. The Russians went through the formality of having each satellite country give an opinion in regard to a German peace treaty. The leading government bodies in the satellite countries put through formal votes in regard to a German peace treaty. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary are whole heartedly with the Soviet Union on the German question. The Poles and Czechoslovakians fear that the Germans may make aggressive moves for revenge. Therefore, the Czechoslovakians are closer than ever to the Soviet Union on the German question.

While the Russians place emphasis on the need for a peaceful settlement to the German question, they are emphatic in pointing out that they will mobilize in order to smash any threat of German military aggression or a thrust by United States imperialism. They point out that while they want to develop their industry and the standard of living in Russia, they have developed the capability to defend themselves or to hit back at anyone who tries to attack Russia or any so-called socialist state.

It is to be noted that Russia is not making any open threats. However, there is a veiled threat that the United States would not escape devastation if a general war was to break out. They also point out that Western Germany is very vulnerable to rocket attacks from Russia.

It was pointed out at the 21st Congress and in discussions after the Congress not only by the CPSU but by delegates from other Communist Parties that the movement for independence in various colonies throughout the world will spread. Therefore, there will be a freeing or release from the yoke of imperialism. The Communist camp feels that the imperialists will be busy contending with this movement for independence.

The Communist camp also feels that they can mobilize people in Western Europe for a peaceful solution to the German question. They point out that many people in Western Europe have suffered from the last two World Wars which resulted from German militarism. They feel that this

demonstrations against rocket bases in Germany itself. They also point to the fact that in Norway some trade unions went on strike because German troops, even though a part of NATO, were to be stationed in bases in Norway.

The Russians advanced the theory that war is not inevitable under capitalism. Further, that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other. Yet they say that some imperialist may go berserk and start a war. If this happens the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out. Communist leaders from various countries are repeating this theory.

The Russians did not discuss armaments with the CP, USA delegation. Further, they did not take the delegation to any factories where armaments or nuclear weapons are being produced.

On the other hand, the leadership of Russia and the CPSU constantly talked to their own people about the struggle for peace. One is struck by this propaganda. The Russians are placing emphasis on the fight and struggle for peace and are placing de-emphasis on preparation for war. Only occasionally do they allude to their rocket capability. The Russian people believe that peace is a most important thing and they would like to avoid war. The need for peace is the one thing that troubles all Russian people. They point to the destruction in Russia as a result of World War II and the fact that practically every family in Russia suffered a death in World War II.

From all indications in discussions in the Soviet Union and in discussions in Czechoslovakia, including discussions with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Moscow, one gets the impression that the Communist camp does not intend to compromise on the German issue. Further, that they will not allow the liquidation of Eastern Germany. What methods they will use to stand by their position is not known. They may settle for a peace treaty which will recognize Eastern Germany and fix boundaries.

It is believed that the Russians will not go to war over Germany since the emphasis in Russia is on the need for peace. In order to go to war, it would be necessary for the development of a situation in which the Russian leadership could get the Russian people to believe that some aggressive action is threatening their security. No indication

while MAO Tse-tung and the Chinese. It should be noted that MAO Tse-tung is still the leader of the CP of China he did not attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU nor did he send LUI Shao-chi. It was also noted that the Chinese delegation appeared to be very cool and aloof during most of the 21st Congress. During KHRUSHCHEV's speech CHOU En-lai's applause was very limited and appeared to be without enthusiasm. Further, the delegates had been told that the Congress would close with a huge banquet. Instead of being held on the last day of sessions of the 21st Congress, this banquet was held two or three days after the conclusion of the sessions. During that period an announcement was made that the Soviet Union and China had signed a trade agreement. Thus, it is believed that this banquet was postponed until some agreement could be reached between the Russians and the Chinese. This agreement indicates that the Russians made some serious concessions in regard to giving scientific, industrial and economic assistance to China, including the training of Chinese personnel for nuclear installations and rocketry. It is believed that the Chinese have been applying pressure against the Soviets for a long time with the Chinese demanding a more vigorous stand against imperialism. It is not easy for Russia to escape this pressure. The Chinese are competing with the Russians for allegiance from the various Communist Parties, including the CP, USA. The publication of a letter from WILLIAM Z. FOSTER to MAO Tse-tung in the middle of the 21st Congress of the CPSU was interpreted as part of this vying for allegiance. All of the delegates at the 21st Congress of the CPSU were invited to visit the Chinese delegation and most of the delegations accepted. When the delegation from the CPSU visited the Chinese delegation they were not accompanied by any representative of the CPSU.

While the East German Communist regime recently concluded a trade agreement with China, and this could not have been done without the approval of the Russians, it at the same time indicates that concessions are being squeezed out of the Russians by the Chinese.

In summary, it is believed that these are some of the factors currently at work in the influencing of the policies of the Soviet Union:

- 1) Russia is not anxious to engage in an armed conflict right now since it would destroy the current Russian plans for a higher economy as set forth in their seven year plan at the Congress. They have promised the people that

better life of the people through this seven year plan, and an armed conflict would destroy these plans.

2) Russia is fearful of the growth of German militarism and use this growth of German military power and rearmament to convince the Russian people that Germany is a real threat and some how or other has to be eliminated. The answer to this is the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany.

3) The Russians are playing on the fears of the European people, particularly those who were previously victims of German aggression, to remind them of the destructiveness of a nuclear war.

4) The Russians are mobilizing the international Communist movement in every part of the globe, and the 21st Congress was such a mobilization, to engage in some forms of activity to hamper, in any method or form, "imperialist aggression". They do this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

5) The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use the tensions between Russia and the Western powers in order to wring concessions from the Russians. In the past, the Chinese have not supported a Summit meeting when it appeared they were not to be involved.

6) The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the CP, USA they try to be circumspect and even try to discourage bold and challenging speeches, by American Communists when they are on Soviet soil, which might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

The Russians want to reach an understanding with the United States, yet in the past few weeks the Russian press has intensified coverage of various activities of the United States Government in an attempt to emphasize that the United States is continuing the Cold War. This may be to get the Russian people ready if the leadership decides to make a move contrary to the current emphasis on peace.

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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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SAC Auerbach called from Chicago on the morning of 3/9 to advise that the results of the interviews with Informant 5824-S on Friday, Saturday and Sunday were being placed aboard Capital Airlines Flight 10, arriving in Washington, D. C. at 3:25 p.m. today.

The Washington Field Office met the plane, and the material is being analyzed in a memorandum for the Director's use, as well as a memorandum for the President's use in the event the Director desires to furnish it to him. The information consisted of three memoranda, i.e.,

(1) regarding the Russian attitude toward the Berlin situation (five pages);

(2) impressions, comments and opinions of CG-5824-S on the aims, purposes and results of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (10 pages); and

(3) meeting between the CPUSA delegation and some leading members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (11 pages).

Attached is the memorandum regarding the Russian attitude toward the Berlin situation. This memorandum is summarized at the bottom of page 4 and on page 5, to the effect that Russia does not want a war, as it will disturb their economy drive; Russia is fearful of German militarism and is playing on the fears of European people; Russia is mobilizing the international communist movement throughout the globe; Russia is under pressure from the Chinese to keep tension with the western world; and top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to US opinion.

It is noted that in Auerbach's call of 3/5/59, reflecting the first impressions received from the informant, he said the informant indicated there was no question in his mind but that the Russians

ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

AHB:CSH (4)

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Thornton

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mean business and will not back down at all on the Berlin situation. At that time I instructed that the informant be pinned down on this for facts. The attached memorandum does not play up this theme, although in the 4th complete paragraph on page 3, it states:

"From all indications in discussions in the Soviet Union and in discussions in Czechoslovakia, including discussions with the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Moscow, one gets the impression that the Communist camp does not intend to compromise on the German issue."

We are rechecking with Auerbach concerning this.

~~✓~~ ✓

file
TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

DESIRE YOU IMMEDIATELY EXPRESS GREAT APPRECIATION OF THIS
BUREAU TO OUR ASSOCIATE WHO HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM
ABROAD. HIS SERVICES CONTINUE TO BE OF INESTIMABLE VALUE
NOT ONLY TO THIS BUREAU BUT TO ENTIRE COUNTRY.

FJB:PAT
(4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See Sizoo memo to Belmont 3/18/59 re Solo Internal
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59

MAR 25 1959

DATE 7-5-00

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BY SP40JA-ALB

FF906314

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-132 REC-4
MAR 19 1959
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 18 1959

3-93 PM '59
TELETYPE

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46) (Sub B)

REC-15
From: Director, FBI (100-428091) - 171

SOLO, IS-C

Reurairtel 3-13-59 concerning attempt to identify photograph of Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets as individual known to CG 5824-S as Nicolai Matskoutev (phonetic).

Review of Bufiles fails to reveal any photograph of Mostovets not already available to your office. It is noted that in the case entitled "Visit of the Soviet Education Delegation to United States, 1958, IS-R," your file, 105-5580, report of Special Agent [redacted], 12-19-58, at Salt Lake City, indicates photographs of this delegation appeared in local press. In addition, file further indicates WFO may have newspaper photographs of members of this delegation. It is suggested that in event CG 5824-S cannot identify that photograph of Mostovets available to your office, you may desire to request Salt Lake City and WFO to check re availability of additional photographs of Mostovets.

Advise Bureau promptly of results of this action in attempting to identify this individual.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB
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55 MAR 24 1959 TELETYPE UNIT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MEB

706318

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/11/59, requesting the Chicago Division to exhibit a photograph of NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS to CG 5824-S*.

Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* is in New York City, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited this photograph to [redacted] on 3/13/59, since she participated in discussions with the person called "NIKOLAI", head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during the first "SOLO" trip.

[redacted] stated that the person in the photograph bears a strong resemblance to the "NIKOLAI" with whom she and CG 5824-S* met in Moscow. She commented, however, that "NIKOLAI" appears to be about twenty years older than the person in the photograph. "NIKOLAI" wears glasses, his hair line is much more receded, his face is not as full, and his general appearance is not as handsome as the person in the photograph.

The photograph of MOSTOVETS will be exhibited to CG 5824-S* as soon as possible after his return to Chicago. Based on past experience, it is believed that his reaction to the photograph will be similar to that of [redacted]. While the Chicago Division feels that in all probability MOSTOVETS is the head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCCPSU, if there is available any newspaper photograph of the education delegation from Russia, it might assist in making a more positive identification.

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
JEK/kw

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REC-15
AUERBACH

100-428091-171

8 MAR 16 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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IN-SEC

BY COURIER SERVICE

NLS 86-244

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Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

[] S
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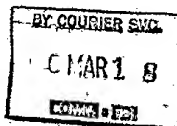
My dear Mr. Gray:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained from one of our informants who traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959. (u)

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the source of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. u

Sincerely yours,

D. EDGAR HOOVER



Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosed memorandum contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby, considerably weakening our coverage of the CPUSA which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense. (u)

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MAR 20 1959

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MAR 25 1959

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MAR 18 10 34 AM '59
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DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 JH-MLB
ON 2-5-00
#906310

BY COURIER SERVICE

6506
Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B5A-MUB
ON 7-8-00

Dear Dick:

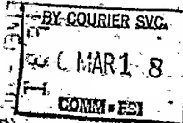
#906318

I thought that you would be interested in the information contained in the enclosed memorandum. This information was obtained from one of our informants who traveled to Russia in connection with the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held from January 27 to February 5, 1959.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of the source of our information, it is requested that the contents of this enclosure be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

A. EDGAR SNOW



Enclosure

MAR 18 10 35 AM '59
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See note on yellow, page 2.

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REC-153

EX-102
MAR 18 15 20 AM '59
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

55 MAR 25 1959

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" since the enclosed memorandum contains information from a most valuable informant. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could easily jeopardize our informant, thereby, considerably weakening our coverage of the CPUSA which could possibly result in grave damage to the national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 7-5-00

Dear Mr. Dulles:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the national organization of the Communist Party, USA.

Through this coverage, we have ascertained that a number of Party functionaries have recently traveled to the Soviet Union as a result of which they have received the following impressions and opinions.

Since armed conflict would seriously impair their Seven-Year Plan, the Soviets are not anxious for war at the present time. They regard the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany as a key issue in the struggle for peace and may even grant some concessions to achieve this treaty. Despite their willingness to grant concessions of some type, however, the Soviets do not intend to compromise on the German issue nor will they allow the liquidation of East Germany. The Russians are presently mobilizing the international communist movement in every part of the globe to engage in some form of activity in order to hamper imperialist aggression. They are accomplishing this by playing on the nationalist sentiment of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

NOTE ON YELLOW: Classified "Top Secret" since unauthorized disclosure of this information would seriously jeopardize the security of our informant. His disclosure could easily result in grave damage to national defense.

WCT:pw (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ~~TOP SECRET~~

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MAR 20 1959

Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use these tensions in order to wring concessions from the Russians.

The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets try to be circumspect and to discourage bold and challenging speeches by American communists when they are in Russia since such speeches might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

While they maintain that war is not inevitable under capitalism, and that they are willing to get along with capitalism in order to see which system will outlive the other, the Russians say that some imperialists may go berserk and start a war. If this happens, the entire world will mobilize against imperialism and socialism will win out.

Although the ostensible purpose of the 21st Congress was to discuss the Soviet Seven-Year Plan, it was also utilized as a means to mobilize the entire communist movement throughout the world to give moral support to the Russians; to get the aims of the Seven-Year Plan propagandized throughout the world; and to prepare for concrete struggle on a world-wide scale in order to keep the imperialists off guard. It was the most international gathering in the history of the communist movement.

The Soviets placed considerable stress upon the participation of foreign delegates at the Congress. In so doing, they not only showed the Russian people that they have friends and allies in all parts of the world but they also afforded the foreign delegates a personal opportunity to observe and enjoy the luxuries of life under communism. As a result of the lavish and luxurious treatment which these foreign delegates received, many of them, especially those

~~TOP SECRET~~

from backward countries whose social system they felt that this type of life is possible only because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. They also feel that if they can overthrow the present social system in their own countries, they can live at all times like they lived in Moscow.

Through various meetings and periodic contact with these foreign delegates, the Russians have been able to have contact with every communist party on the globe.

In considering the various ways which the Soviet Union can render assistance to the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets gave careful consideration as to the possible repercussions in the United States. They feel that the big question is how any such assistance would be received in the United States and whether it would help or hurt the Communist Party, USA, from the viewpoint of public opinion.

The Soviets feel satisfied in general with the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line with regard to such matters as the recent internal struggle within the Communist Party, USA, the economic situation in the United States and the Negro question in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Honorable Christian A. Herter
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which we have obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the national organization of the Communist Party, USA.

Through this coverage, we have ascertained that a number of Party functionaries have recently traveled to the Soviet Union as a result of which they have received the following impressions and opinions.

Since armed conflict would seriously impair their Seven-Year Plan, the Soviets are not anxious for war at the present time. They regard the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany as a key issue in the struggle for peace and may even grant some concessions to achieve this treaty. Despite their willingness to grant concessions of some type, however, the Soviets do not intend to compromise on the German issue nor will they allow the liquidation of East Germany. The Russians are presently mobilizing the international communist movement in every part of the globe to engage in some form of activities in order to hamper imperialist aggression. They are accomplishing this by playing on the nationalist sentiments of the people, particularly in South America and Africa.

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 4

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MAR 25 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BSA-MLB
ON 7-5-8

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10 MAR 20 1959

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BY COURIER SVC.
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The Russians are under pressure from the Chinese who try to discourage an easing of tensions between the Soviets and the Western powers. The Chinese use these tensions in order to wring concessions from the Russians.

The top Soviet leadership is very sensitive to United States opinion and attitude. Even in their relations with the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets try to be circumspect and to discourage bold and challenging speeches by American communists when they are in Russia since such speeches might cause discord between Russia and the United States.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

from backward countries whose social status is low, undoubtedly felt that this type of life is possible only because the Communist Party rules the Soviet Union. They also feel that if they can overthrow the present social system in their own countries, they can live at all times like they lived in Moscow.

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In considering the various ways which the Soviet Union can render assistance to the Communist Party, USA, the Soviets gave careful consideration as to the possible repercussions in the United States. They feel that the big question is how any such assistance would be received in the United States and whether it would help or hurt the Communist Party, USA, from the viewpoint of public opinion.

The Soviets feel satisfied in general with the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, is carrying out the correct Marxist-Leninist line with regard to such matters as the recent internal struggle within the Communist Party, USA, the economic situation in the United States and the Negro question in this country.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of the sources of our information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information would seriously jeopardize the security of our informant. His disclosure could easily result in grave damage to national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-3

Reurlet 3-11-59 suggesting that a stop be placed to intercept any inquiries concerning the [redacted] of CG 5824-3.

For your information a stop has been in effect against the name of [redacted] in the general indices of the Bureau since 11-54.

b6
b7c

As stated in Tulet dated 11-19-54, the Bureau is alert to any name check or other inquiry which may be made relative to [redacted] and if it appears some definite action is necessary you may be assured it will be taken. You will be advised of any inquiry received by the Bureau and action taken as a result.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-5-96 BY SP3 BJS/amy

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MAR 24 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S*

CG 5824-S* has advised that [redacted] is scheduled to complete his tour of active duty in the [redacted] on [redacted] 1959. He will be placed on inactive duty at that time.

Prior to entry on active duty, he was employed in a [redacted] plant in California. As far as is known at this time, he has not yet made a decision in regard to returning to his employment at [redacted]. However, since he holds an [redacted] degree and has been an [redacted] the possibility exists that he will obtain employment in an industry having defense contracts. The Bureau will be advised as soon as it is learned what decision [redacted] of CG 5824-S* has made in regard to his future employment.

In view of the increasing value of CG 5824-S* as a result of the "SOLO" operation, it is felt that efforts should be continued to insure that the operations of CG 5824-S* in the international Communist movement do not jeopardize the future career of [redacted]. It is suggested that the Bureau place a complete stop on every inquiry regarding [redacted] of CG 5824-S*, and that any inquiry be brought to the attention of the Chicago Division before any action is taken on the inquiry.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3 PJA/dmg

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1 - Chicago

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Captioned matter pertains to liaison activities of CG 5824-S between the Soviet Union and the Communist Party (CP), USA. In this regard it is noted he recently traveled to the Soviet Union along with several other Party functionaries including James Jackson, V. J. Jerome, Paul Novick and George Morris. Informant returned to this country on 3-4-59. The other Party functionaries, however, have not returned as yet.

Pertinent highlights of the information reported by the informant were disseminated under date of 3-17-59 with a "~~Top Secret~~" classification to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Honorable Gordon Gray, Special Assistant to the President; the Attorney General; Honorable Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State; and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. Additional information is still being obtained from the informant. Since he is the only Party functionary who has returned to this country, dissemination of this information does, of course, tend to pinpoint him as our informant. Therefore, in order not to jeopardize his security, no further dissemination of information received by him will be made at least until other Party functionaries have returned from Russia. At that time, consideration will be given to any further dissemination deemed necessary.

ACTION:

If you approve, we will follow the policy set forth above.

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Thornton

WCT:med

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BTA-MLB

#906318

59
55 MAR 25 1959

On March 4, 1959, SA JOHN E. KEATING received through a blind post office box, which had previously been furnished to CG 5824-S*, 21 photographs consisting of scenes of Moscow and at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. One copy of each of these 21 photographs is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division, the Chicago copies being located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub B-1B 7. The following is a brief description of these photographs as furnished by CG 5824-S* on March 6 and 7, 1959:

1. A view of the mausoleum of LENIN and STALIN.
2. Another view of the mausoleum of LENIN and STALIN.
3. A view of the Kremlin.
4. Another view of the Kremlin.
5. Another view of the Kremlin.
6. A night view of Moscow.
7. A photograph of NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHOV addressing the 21st Congress of the CPSU.
8. A photograph of JAMES JACKSON addressing the 21st Congress of the CPSU.
9. A photograph of JAMES JACKSON taken at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.
10. Another photograph of JAMES JACKSON taken at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The partially hidden face is that of (FNU) KUZNETSOV of the foreign office of the CPSU.

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 21) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 21) (RM)

1 - Chicago

JEK:LMA

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55 MAR 25 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB

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EX-135 REC-15

100-428091-178

20 MAR 20 1959

2/ ENCLOSURE

5-10-81

with JACQUES DUCLOS, Secretary of the CP of France, taken during the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

12. A photograph of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV and Y. I. ANDREYEVA.

13. A photograph taken during 21st Congress of the CPSU. Reading from left to right, the individuals in this photograph are: JAMES JACKSON, ENVER HOXHA, Y. I. ANDREYEVA, YEKATERINA A. FURTSEVA, KENJI MIYAMOTO, General Secretary of the CP of Japan, HARRY POLLITT, Chairman of the CPGB. The next woman is not known. The next man is a Russian coal miner. The last person is DIP N. AIDIT, Secretary General of the Indonesian CP.

14. A photograph of a group of delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CG 5824-S* did not recognize anyone in this photo.

15. A view of the Hall of Saint George in the Kremlin with delegates walking around prior to the banquet which was the last formal event at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

16. A view of NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV addressing the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Seated behind and to the right and left of KHRUSHCHOV are the members of the Presidium of the 21st Congress. Those seated in the right hand side of the photograph are members of the Presidium of the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the fraternal Communist Parties. Usually these were the leaders of the various delegations. It is noted that WLADYSLAW GOMULKA and CHOU En lai are seated side by side in the first row. To the left of the pillar in this section is JAMES JACKSON. In front of JACKSON is HO Chi minh, President of North Viet Nam. He wears a beard.

17. A view of some of the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU listening to KHRUSHCHOV. Delegates on the left and in the center are Russians. Those from the fraternal Communist Parties are on the right hand side of the photograph.

18. A view of the 21st Congress of the CPSU during the period when a group of Young Pioneers visited the Congress.

19. Another view of the 21st Congress of the CPSU during the period when a group of Young Pioneers visited the Congress. This photograph, as well as numbers 20 and 21, is in two sections.

20. A view of delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Russian delegates are in the foreground.

21. Another view of delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties are seated in the aisle on the extreme right hand side of the photograph. CPUSA delegates MORRIS CHILDS and CPUSA guest ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG are seated side by side in seats one and two in row ten. Rows are numbered from the front. Seats are numbered from left to right as one looks at the photograph. TRACHTENBERG is bald from the rear.

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 4, 1959, the following items were received by SA JOHN E. KEATING from a post office box, which had been previously furnished to CG 5824-S*:

- I. Volume V, No. 128, November 25, 1958, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains an article entitled "Charter of Unity of International Communist Movement", which is attributed to OTTO KUUSINEN and appeared in the November 22, 1958, edition of "Pravda".
- II. Volume V, No. 27 (1080), February 1, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains summaries of speeches at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by A. I. KIRICHENKO, A. B. ARISTOV, P. N. POSPELOV, A. I. MIKOYAN, I. D. MUSTAFAYEV, D. I. BARASHKIN, V. P. MYLARSHCHIKOV, SEVERO AGUIRRE, S. KAMALOV, N. I. ANISHCHENKOV, A. T. TVARDOVSKY, MAX REIMANN, JOHANN KOPLINIG, HARRY POLLITT, KNUD JESPERSEN, EMIL LOEVLIN, and KENSI MIYAMOTO.
- III. Volume V, No. 30 (1083), February 4, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains KHRUSHCHOV's message to the Afro-Asian Youth Congress; continuation of the debate of KHRUSHCHOV's report to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, and two articles from "Izvestia" and "Pravda" entitled "Ceylon's National Holiday", and "Eleventh Anniversary of Soviet-Rumanian Treaty".
- IV. Volume V, No. 23 (164), February 14, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (REGISTERED)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encls. 11) (REGISTERED)
 59 1 - Chicago

55 MAR 25 1959

JER:kw

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ENCLOSURE

EX-101

REC-4

12 MAR 9 1959

100-428091-179

CONFIDENTIAL

ROC

W. Sullivan

contains an article entitled "Main Trend in the Development of the Socialist State", taken from "Izvestia", February 12, 1959.

- V. Volume V, No. 26 (167), February 19, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains an article entitled "Growth of Productive Forces and Perfection of Socialist Relations of Production", taken from "Pravda", February 17, 1959.
- VI. Volume V, No. 43 (1096), February 19, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains an article entitled "Place Science at the Service of the 7-Year Plan", taken from "Izvestia"; and two articles from "Trud" entitled "Great Concern for Man" and "Facts Exposing Slander".
- VII. Volume V, No. 27 (168), February 21, 1959, edition of the Daily Review of Soviet Press. This item contains the following articles:
- "Soviet Literature's Own Concern"
 - "Festival of Uzbek Art and Letters in Moscow"
 - "Prospects of Development of the Material Resources of the Public Health Service in 1959-1965"
 - "For a New Advance of Kirghizia's Public Health Service"
- VIII. Pages 5 and 6 of the February 3, 1959, issue of "Pravda". It is believed that page 5 contains, in Russian, the remarks of JAMES JACKSON at the 21st Congress of the CPSU.
- IX. A clipping from page 2 of the February 19, 1959, issue of the "Daily Worker" of London, England. This clipping contains an article entitled "If Only My Mates Had Been With Me!", by NORMAN TEMPLE, one of the fraternal delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU.
- X. The January 24, 1959, issue of "Moscow News".

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of each of the eleven items listed above. The Chicago photostat copies and the envelopes in which the originals were received are located in Chicago file A/134-46-Sub-B-1B5.

In the event that CG 5824-S* furnishes comments in regard to any of these items, reference will be made to this letter of transmittal when these comments are submitted.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

attn Asst Dir
Alan Belmont

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 7, 1959. This report contains information concerning the travel and future travel plans of JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

The Bureau may desire to consider placing stops with the Bureau of Customs in New York City in order to intercept JACKSON, MORRIS and TRACHTENBERG, for the purpose of confiscating any Communist Party material in their possession in order to obtain evidence to show that they violated passport privileges by going to China and other countries.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MUB
#906318

AUERBACH

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *1 retained w/1243 wct*
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
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*check with
W.C. THORNTON prior
to ANY dissemination*

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4/8/81

EX-135

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59 Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge
55 MAR 25 1959

Sent _____
Per _____

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, TRACHTENBERG's wife, and fifteen delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) left Moscow, Russia, on or about February 18, 1959, for Peking, China. They were due to return to Moscow on March 2 or 3, 1959.

Inasmuch as the Communist Party of China wants to be in the good graces of the Communist Party - USA, it is possible that JACKSON may accept money from the CP of China for the CP-USA. Undoubtedly, the CP of China will lavish gifts on JACKSON and TRACHTENBERG. They will probably carry notes dealing with their meetings with the leadership of the CP of China.

By way of comment, it is believed that JACKSON will return from China with an invitation for the CP-USA to send a delegation to the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China during October, 1959. Most delegates from Western countries will go to Peking by way of Moscow. The Russians are expecting many Communist Party representatives in Moscow during November, 1959. They expect them to stay in Moscow, after returning from China, for the celebration of the Russian Revolution.

JACKSON did not travel outside of Moscow prior to leaving for China. He was due to be in Warsaw, Poland, on March 9, 1959, to attend at least a part of the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland, scheduled to be held from March 9 through 15, 1959. He will probably make notes in regard to this congress.

JACKSON was scheduled to return to Moscow from Warsaw. He will probably go to Leningrad, Central Asia, Stalingrad, and other places in Russia. The Russians wanted him to go to Sochi, but he said that he will try to eliminate Sochi.

JACKSON also wants to go to Bulgaria and Hungary and spend some time in Czechoslovakia and Paris on his way back to the United States. He knows some American Negroes now living in Paris, such as OLLIE HARRINGTON and HAZEL SCOTT. JACKSON also stated that he might go to England. It is possible that he will return to New York City from Paris via Air France, Trans World Airlines, or Pan American Airlines.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - 100-42971-180

he took. JACKSON also has a rather large model of a Sputnik which was on the desk of the Director of the largest auto plant in Moscow. It was taken apart and packed in two wooden cases. He will probably return to the United States with some or all of this material and with many notes in his possession. Almost everywhere he spoke in Russia, he received a gift, ostensibly for the CP-USA, but he will probably keep most of them.

GEORGE MORRIS U.S.S.R. China U.S.

GEORGE MORRIS participated in a press interview of ANASTAS MIKOYAN when the latter returned to Russia from a tour of the United States.

MORRIS met with the Party leadership in Leningrad. The Russians have issued a long playing record of songs in Russian by PAUL ROBESON. A copy of this record was given to MORRIS while he was in Leningrad.

MORRIS planned to visit Kiev and other cities. He will undoubtedly receive gifts in every city he visits. MORRIS also plans to visit China. Undoubtedly, MORRIS will return to the United States with many notes concerning his travels and the meetings he attended. He attended the 21st Congress of the CPSU as a member of the press, and sat in the press gallery in the rear of the auditorium where the sessions of the congress were held.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG U.S.S.R.

As noted previously, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and his wife went to Peking, China, from Moscow. During the 21st Congress of the CPSU, TRACHTENBERG mentioned to the delegates from Bulgaria that he would like to go to Bulgaria, but wanted to know what would be marked on his passport if he went to Bulgaria. One of the delegates replied that he was the Minister of the Interior. He said, We will get you in and out of Bulgaria without worrying about markings in passports.

Among the gifts TRACHTENBERG received from the Russians was a gold watch. He was worried about how he could get it through United States customs.

N.K. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. This report pertains to attendance by the Communist Party -USA representatives to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at a meeting with the Propaganda Section of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

AUERBACH

3 ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *retained in 1245 wct*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB
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REC-60

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100-428091-181

MAR 23 1959

Approved: _____

Sent _____

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Per _____

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MAR 27 1959

Special Agent in Charge

USSR MINISTRY OF CULTURE BY COMMUNIST
PARTY - USA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE 21ST
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU

One of the meetings attended by the Communist Party - USA representatives to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held at the Ministry of Culture. The exact date in February, 1959, when this meeting was held, is not recalled.

JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, and MORRIS CHILDS were accompanied to this meeting by ALEXAI GRENCHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU).

There were approximately six or seven Russians present from that section of the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for propaganda. There was a representative from the Soviet Information Bureau and another representative from Radio Moscow. Other Russians present have something to do with propaganda or public relations programs beamed to the United States. Their identities are not known.

(PHU) ZEUKOV is the Head of the section of the Ministry of Culture which is responsible for propaganda. This section is responsible for the publication of the magazine "USSR". It is possible that at this meeting JAMES JACKSON received the invitation to speak on Radio Moscow. JACKSON did record a speech which was broadcast over Radio Moscow.

ZEUKOV and the other Russians present wanted an opinion on the effect of the USSR short wave radio broadcasts to the United States. None of the CP-USA representatives were able to give an opinion. They pointed out that short wave radio sets are expensive and that none of those present owned a short wave radio set.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG attempted to say that "America" is not a good magazine. He said that the printing is bad and in general criticized the make-up of the magazine. He also criticized the content of the magazine. The Russians present disagreed with TRACHTENBERG. They said that "America" is very attractive and that from a technical point of view it is an excellent magazine. They said that "America" circulates and disappears rapidly from the newsstands in Russia. However, they are not going to push for more circulation of "America" than they get for "USSR" in the

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BSA-MIB

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too optimistically. Therefore, some Russian people are not convinced that it accurately portrays conditions in the United States, since they know that there must be some problems in the United States.

Those Russians present at this meeting asked if the "USSR" circulates in the United States. They were told that it is available in newsstands throughout the United States.

The Russians also wanted to know what they could do to improve public relations and propaganda in their broadcasts beamed to the United States and in "USSR". They asked the CP-USA delegation to try to get answers to these questions for them.

It is noted that ZENKOV doesn't speak English, but most of the others present did speak English.

By way of comment, it should be noted that despite repeated efforts by CHILDS and JACKSON to get the Voice of America broadcasts on short wave radio in Moscow, they were unable to do so.

REC-60

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46) (Sub B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) -162

SOLO, IS-C

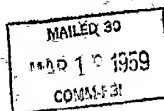
Reurairtel 3-12-59 concerning discussions between CG 5824-S and unknown representative of secret service, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union.

During course of this discussion, the Soviet representative indicated that the CPUSA should strengthen its security apparatus and expose FBI agents who are working within the CPUSA.

Advise immediately as to whether CG 5824-S passed this information on to Eugene Dennis. If so, advise as to Dennis' reaction. This information is deemed necessary inasmuch as it may be desirable to issue appropriate warning alerting all field offices to possibility of intensive effort by Party to uncover our informants.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJA/MLB

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Tele. Room _____
Director _____
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Gandy _____

WCT:med
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MAR 10 1959

TELETYPE UNIT

WCT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given to SA JOHN E. KEATING by CG 5824-S* on March 10, 1959. This report consists primarily of additional information received in the contact with the unidentified representative of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

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MAR 19 1959

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

SECRET SERVICE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND
WITH NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV

On February 23, 1959, when the representative of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCCPSU) visited with MORRIS CHILDS, Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, at the apartment where the latter was staying, he discussed security measures in the CP-USA, in addition to making arrangements to establish a communications system between the CP-USA and the CPSU.

This Soviet representative, who was obviously speaking for the secret apparatus or Secret Police, asked CHILDS the following question: How come you have been unable to expose any F.B.I. agents in all this time?

CHILDS replied, We know that we have F.B.I. agents in the CP-USA. What prevents us from exposing them is the factional fight which has existed in the Party. These F.B.I. agents masquerade under the ultra-Left or revisionist banners and are supported by the leaders of those factions. For example, we expelled two people in Chicago, but BEN DAVIS defended them. HARRY HAYWOOD, without giving any proof, said that ARMANDO ROMAN was an enemy agent. Even so, POSTER nominated ROMAN for the National Committee at the last National Convention of the CP-USA. The National Appeals Commission reviewed a situation in New Jersey, but a factional fight was involved and a majority of those in this fight were Negroes.

This Soviet representative replied, The enemy would hide under Negroes. CHILDS agreed and said that if the factional fight came to an end, the Party leaders would not be supporting various individuals and we might then expose the enemy agents.

During one of the many conversations with NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV, head of the North and South American Sections of the CCCPSU, he also asked CHILDS why the CP-USA did not expose enemy agents and provocateurs. He commented that undoubtedly some of them are affiliated with the Right wing or with the ultra-Left.

By way of comment, the next time that a CP-USA representative goes to Russia, he may be asked what kind of a security apparatus the CP-USA has, if prior to that time some action is not taken against "enemy agents", even if some mistakes have to be made.

100 - 428071 - 162
ENCLOSURE
- 1 -

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

2/10/59

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/11/59.

On 3/18/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* a photograph of NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS. CG 5824-S* positively identified MOSTOVETS as the person who is in charge of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but commented that the photograph was obviously taken some time ago.

W.S.S.

AUERBACH

[Signature]

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[Handwritten notes and stamps]
100-428091-183

[Handwritten initials]

12 MAR 20 1959

EX-135

55 MAR 27 1959

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

cc John [unclear]

[Handwritten initials]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* advised on 3/18/59, that [redacted]
 [redacted] plans to return to the position he had with the
 [redacted] at Santa Monica, California, prior to
 the time he went into the [redacted]. He plans to
 leave [redacted], Texas, on or about 3/25/59, for Miami, Florida,
 and will spend approximately two weeks in Florida before return-
 ing to Santa Monica.

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 1 - Chicago

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 DATE 11/5/96 BY SP3 PJA/amy

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100-428091-184
 B MAR 20 1959

INC. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-7665-

Approved: 55 MAR 31 1959
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

If at all available any place, it is requested that the Bureau consider making available to the Chicago Division photographs of Russian diplomatic personnel who have been in the United States within the last year, whether assigned to Washington, D.C., New York, or the United Nations headquarters. It is also requested that photographs of members of various Russian exchange delegations who have been in the United States during the past year be furnished to the Chicago Division.

It is noted that both ALEXAI GRECHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), and NIKOLAI MATSKOUTEV (ph), Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCPSU, were a part of Russian delegations which visited the United States during 1958. GRECHENCO was in the United States during the mid summer of 1958, while MATSKOUTEV was in the United States during the latter part of 1958 as a member of an educators delegation.

It is felt that CG 5824-S* may be able to identify these individuals and others who he met in Russia by reviewing photographs of this type. It is also possible that he might be able to identify the representative of the Secret Service of the CCPSU who met with him in Moscow on February 23, 1959.

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BTB-MCA

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Reurlet 3-11-59 requesting photographs of Russian diplomatic personnel as well as photographs of members of various Russian exchange delegations who have been in the United States during the past year.

In relet, you mentioned the possibility that CG 5824-S* may be able to identify Alexai Grenchenco (phonetic), Nikolai Matskoutev (phonetic) and the unknown representative of the Russian secret service. In connection with Matskoutev and the unknown secret service agent, it is noted that the possible identification of these individuals has been the subject of separate correspondence in this matter. Regarding Grenchenco, a review of appropriate Bufiles indicates that he may be identical with Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, information concerning whom was set forth in WFO airtel dated 5-16-58 captioned "Visit of Soviet Editors of Student and Youth Newspapers to the United States, 1958, IS-R." In connection with this case, Chicago letter dated 6-12-58, Chicago file, 105-5143, contains information concerning a visit of this delegation to Chicago on 5/24-29/58. In your letter, you indicated that photographs of the members of this delegation were taken and appeared in the local press. It is suggested, therefore, that you review these photographs to determine if Grechukhin is included therein. If so, his photograph should be exhibited to CG 5824-S* for possible identification. If his photograph is not included, it is suggested that you may desire to set out an appropriate lead for the WFO to furnish you a photograph since none are available in Bufiles.

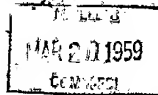
In considering your over-all request for photographs of various Russians officials, it is noted that as of 3-1-59, there were 364 Soviet officials currently in the United States. In addition, hundreds of other Soviets have been in this country during the past year as members of visiting delegations.

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55 MAR 27 1959 TELETYPE UNIT

At a conservative estimate, photographs of some 750 Soviets would be needed to comply with your request. The Bureau does not feel it to be feasible or desirable to attempt to have CG 5824-S* review such a large number of photographs. Rather, it is suggested that you make full use of your copy of the Soviet Intelligence Album and select logical photographs of known or suspected Soviet agents for display to the informant.

The Bureau should be kept advised of your efforts to identify Grechukhin and others.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report by CG 5824-S* on a meeting of delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from Communist Parties in Western European and North American countries in order to discuss the "World Marxist Review". This information was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. The document, "Theses on the National Bourgeoisie in the Semi-Colonial and Colonial Countries", referred to in this report by CG 5824-S*, was furnished to the Bureau and New York Division in Chicago letter dated February 27, 1959.

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
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 1 - Chicago

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 DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA/MLB
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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 27 1959 Special Agent in Charge

UNION FROM COMMUNIST PARTIES IN WESTERN
EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN
REGARD TO THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"

On February 6, 1959, there was a meeting in one of the smaller halls of the Kremlin Palace in Moscow, Russia. Delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from Western European countries such as Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and Luxembourg were present. The Labor Progressive Party of Canada was represented by TIM DUCK. The Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) was represented by JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS. THOMAS DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS, who is assigned to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, was present at this meeting. In some countries, the "World Marxist Review" is known by the sub-title, "Problems of Peace and Socialism".

While this was the only meeting held in Moscow in regard to the "World Marxist Review" which was attended by the CP-USA delegation, it is understood that two other meetings were held in Moscow in regard to the "World Marxist Review". One of these meetings was with the delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from the Communist Parties in Asia and Africa. This meeting was presided over by GULONSOV (ph), Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review". The other meeting was with delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU from Communist Parties in Latin America. All three of these meetings were held to discuss ways and means of improving the "World Marxist Review".

Report by (FNU) KORIANOFF (ph), Executive
Editor of the "World Marxist Review"

The meeting held on February 6, 1959, was presided over by KORIANOFF, Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review". He made the main report at the meeting. An earphone translation system, similar to that used at the United Nations and at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, was used.

KORIANOFF stated that the "World Marxist Review" is an organ of the joint committees of the Communist and Workers Parties of the world. In 1957, during the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the wish was expressed that such a magazine be organized. In March, 1958, at a conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, a decision was made to publish the magazine.

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Continuing, KORIAKOFF said that this magazine is not an organ which issues directives. It is a forum for all the Communist Parties. It conducts propaganda for Marxism-Leninism. It turns its pages over to various Communist Parties for an exchange of opinions. Representatives from twenty Communist Parties are on the Editorial Staff. Eleven Communist Parties, including the CPSU, the Communist Parties of Germany, Poland, Rumania, France, Italy, China, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, are represented on the Editorial Board. Besides the Editorial Staff, a number of correspondents from a number of Communist Parties participate in the magazine. Correspondents from Spain, Austria, Korea, Canada, the Netherlands, and some correspondents from Japan, Syria, Argentina and other countries will participate. There will be participation from Asia and Latin American countries.

KORIAKOFF pointed out that since the first issue was published, fifty Communist Party leaders have written important articles for the magazine. He stated that the more representative the Editorial Staff will become, the more successful the magazine will be. On the basis of experience thus far, we can draw some preliminary conclusions. The main principle of the magazine is that collective discussion is important. We do not merely print an article selected by an individual. The Editorial Board discusses and approves each article which appears in the magazine.

Then KORIAKOFF stated that life presents new problems that need solution. We need discussion to solve these problems. Agreement gives positive results. There has been no case where we fail to agree in principle, and this is due to the co-operation and participation of all concerned. If an article comes from a certain country, we will involve that country in the joint discussion. We will draw attention to practical questions.

Circulation has now reached 550,000 copies. The magazine is published in twenty languages. It is printed in a number of countries, such as Canada and Argentina. Printing has just started in Beirut. There is also a Mongolian edition. It is circulated in eighty countries of the world.

Next, KORIAKOFF stated that the main line of the magazine is guided by the Declaration of the Twelve Communist Parties made at Moscow. The following were some of the questions discussed in the first months of publication: (1) The building of Socialism; (2) The conditions of struggle in the Capitalist countries; the

theories and practice of modern revisionism; (5) On the need for the unity of the labor movement; (6) The world liberation movement; and (7) The struggle for peace.

KORIANOFF stated, We only took the first steps to solve the problems placed before us. We hope that with the assistance of the various Communist Parties, including the writing of articles, that we will solve many problems. We need more analytical articles on the questions facing our movement. More articles on the strategy and tactics of various Communist Parties are needed. We need more articles on our experiences. We want to consult you on which urgent problems can or should be raised in the magazine.

Then KORIANOFF said, We want to know if the following questions should be placed in the magazine:

- (1) New forms of fascist tendencies and methods of workers organizations in the struggle against monopolists.
- (2) How to write about the correlation of struggles for democracy and socialism in capitalist countries.
- (3) New tendencies toward state monopoly capitalism. This is shaping up as an international form. An example is the common European market.
- (4) The attitude of the working class toward modern technical developments in capitalist countries.
- (5) The struggle for unity of the working class in the trade union and political field. How to place this problem from a tactical point of view.

He said other problems can be raised, such as revisionism, dogmatism and sectarianism. We now want opinions on what problems need articles from Asia and Latin America. For example, articles dealing with the importance of economic development of Asian countries, the role of the national bourgeoisie, the role of state capitalism, the attitude of Communists to the nationalism of the Arab and other areas.

Other problems can be raised. How do we discuss internationalism and the equality of Communist Parties. What is the

enters the stage of Communism. How to present theoretical problems raised at the 21st Congress of the CPSU. What forms of writing are needed to get the maximum out of such questions.

Next, KORIANOFF said that experience shows that an article such as that by the Soviet theoretician YUDIN, dealing with the political philosophy of JAWAHARLAL NEHRU and the building of India, received a great political response. Practice has shown that in addition to articles, the readers welcome material containing an exchange of opinion. During the 11th Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, we exchanged opinion on Capitalist crises, and this was published in the first issue. Also, an Italian forum in the Granchi (ph) Instituto discussed methods of exploitation in the Capitalist factories. Some of the discussion was printed in the "World Marxist Review". The readers want more of this type of discussion.

KORIANOFF stated that some Communist Parties have already furnished the magazine with their experiences resulting from various discussions. The Communist Party of France conducted a discussion on Capitalism and Socialist democracy. This is to be published in the magazine. The Italian Communist Party is proposing a discussion on the common European market and Capitalism. The Iranian Communist Party has prepared a thesis on the role of the bourgeoisie in the present stage of history. The Iranian comrades -- in view of certain problems -- want a closed meeting to discuss this subject. This can be done at the Polish Congress in March.

(Parenthetically speaking, it should be noted that it is possible that the Communist Party of Iran is getting ready for some sharp struggles. A copy of the thesis of the Iranian Communist Party was obtained from TIMMY DENNIS. Its title is, "Theses on the National Bourgeoisie in the Semi-Colonial and Colonial Countries".)

Next, KORIANOFF stated, We think that meetings such as this one are useful. They strengthen the ties between the Communist Parties in the magazine. The magazine is being welcomed in the various Parties. In Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, they have set up special groups which try to raise the level and quality of material for the magazine. They have also assigned comrades to prepare special material.

KORIANOFF then made a plea for the Communist Parties to stick to the press deadlines. He said that if the material arrives

that some Communist Parties would like a section of the magazine devoted to important documents. For example, some of the Latin American countries never see documents issued by the European Communist Parties. If you agree to such a section, then send your documents.

Returning to circulation, KORIANKOFF stated that there is a wide circulation in the Socialist camp. In fact, the Socialist camp accounts for 90% of the circulation of 550,000 copies. Fifty thousand copies are circulated in the rest of the world. The British distribute to all English-speaking countries, except Canada and the United States. The Dutch edition is distributed in Holland and Indonesia. The Mexican edition is distributed in Central America, and the Argentine edition is distributed in Latin America. The French edition is distributed in all French-speaking countries. There has been noticed a tendency to increase subscribers in the Italian and English editions. The Japanese have increased the number of their subscribers from 1,500 to 5,000. There are still difficulties in getting the magazine into Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the United States. We have to discuss how to overcome these problems of circulation.

KORIANKOFF stated that in some places there is an illegal distribution, such as in Spain, Portugal and Syria. Some other countries also have to resort to illegal distribution. But even in those countries there can be an increase in circulation and we can get over the difficulties.

Then KORIANKOFF asked a question, which he did not answer. He asked, Is it advisable to continue illegal distribution?

In conclusion, KORIANKOFF stated, We need the assistance of the various Parties to overcome the shortcomings in the magazine. The French, Italian, Canadian, and Argentine people have offered lots of good advice. KORIANKOFF concluded his report by thanking those present for listening to his report.

General Discussion

Remarks of TIM EUCK, Head of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada

TIM EUCK was the first speaker in the discussion which followed KORIANKOFF's report. He suggested articles on the national question, particularly in Capitalist countries dominated by United

from a United States imperialist reserve, the United States could not man all its world-wide bases, but this is a big problem. BUCK also suggested book reviews for the magazine.

Remarks of JAMES JACKSON, of the
Communist Party - USA

JAMES JACKSON offered some suggestions. He said that the magazine needs to have articles which expose, country by country, the penetration of United States imperialism. Another article might deal with the economic reserves of United States imperialism. Can it develop economically backward areas, even areas under its own flag such as the Southern part of the United States and Alaska? Also, articles are needed on the Negro question in the United States. Further, more articles are needed on the struggle for civil liberties in various countries, since this struggle is related to peace. JACKSON also suggested a page in the magazine dealing with the fate of the working class prisoners. He said that there are still victims of Capitalist oppression in prison in the United States. The magazine ought to talk about their fate.

Remarks of JEAN BLUME, of the
Belgium Communist Party

*RUSSIA
BELGIUM*

JEAN BLUME, of the Belgium Communist Party, was the next speaker. He said that the "World Marxist Review" represents progress as compared with the past. It is better than the magazine of the Comintern. He suggested articles dealing with ways and means of establishing friendly relations in Capitalist countries with non-Party workers, especially workers associated with the Social Democratic Parties. Also, articles on how to place the problem of revisionism and sectarianism. He suggested the use of VLADIMIR LENIN's book, "Leftism - An Infantile Sickness."

Remarks of a Speaker Representing
the Communist Party of Spain

The next speaker was a man who was introduced as being from Switzerland. This was corrected and it was announced that he was from Spain.

This speaker said that he wanted an article in the magazine which would analyze the Catholic movement in Western Europe and the role of Catholics in politics. Spain and other countries could be used as examples. Then he commented that the literary style of

out of Spain for twenty years and do not know the modern language of Spain.

Remarks of JOOP WOLF, of the Netherlands

JOOP WOLF, of the Netherlands, said that polemic articles are necessary.

Remarks of SEAN MURRAY, of Northern Ireland

SEAN MURRAY, of Northern Ireland, said that he wants more theoretical articles on economics. He agreed that more articles are needed on the national problem, especially articles dealing with those peoples who are partially free. He said that articles are needed on the Catholic Church to show that the Catholic Church no longer relies solely on priests. It organizes in the trade unions and other mass organizations.

Remarks of ROBERTSON, of Australia

ROBERTSON, of Australia, spoke next and merely offered greetings to the "World Marxist Review". He said that he supported all the proposals made at this meeting.

Remarks of the Representative from the Communist Party of Luxemburg

The delegate from Luxemburg spoke and said that they have meager resources. They circulate French papers. He said that this is not satisfactory, since the workers know the German language better than the French language. They have no national Communist Party paper in Luxemburg as yet. He said that they will deal with this problem and will circulate the "World Marxist Review - Problems of Peace and Socialism".

Concluding Remarks by KORIANOFF

KORIANOFF spoke again and thanked the delegates for their suggestions and participation. He said that the magazine is like an infant learning to walk. He needs a little support from the Communist Party leadership. He said that he believes that the Editorial Board will analyze the discussion at this meeting, agree with most of the proposals and will try to do away with the shortcomings. The suggested articles will be put into publication. He

three months. In regard to the suggestion of supplements from time to time which could contain important documents issued by the various Communist Parties, this would increase the publication costs, but it will be looked into.

In closing, KORIANOFF said, This is your magazine. It is our success and your success. We need your help.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 6 and 8, 1959. This report pertains primarily to meetings of JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS with representatives of the "World Marxist Review", and with a meeting in Prague, Czechoslovakia, between JACKSON, CHILDS, and V. J. JEROME.

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *1 contained in 1243 wct*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
 (5)

G. C. Wick

3 ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-5-60 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#806318

105-211639 REC-15

SEARCH
 UPDATE
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100-428091-187

11 MAR 24 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

55 MAR 27 1959

AND MEETINGS IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
AND MOSCOW, RUSSIA, IN REGARD TO THE
"WORLD MARXIST REVIEW - PROBLEMS OF PEACE
AND SOCIALISM"

Meeting Between V. J. JEROME, MORRIS
CHILDS, and JAMES JACKSON in Prague,
Czechoslovakia

On January 16, 1959, JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS, official delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from the Communist Party - USA, were in Prague, Czechoslovakia. When it was learned that V. J. JEROME was also in Prague on that date, arrangements were made to meet with him.

JEROME said that he had been in London, England; and when he was unable to obtain a job there, he went to Warsaw, Poland, and was presently living in the Writers Club in Warsaw. JEROME said that he had been invited to Prague by the "World Marxist Review", which wanted him to write some articles. JACKSON and CHILDS said that they thought that JEROME should write some articles on cultural activities in the United States or something on the Jewish question, but should limit his articles to these topics. JEROME agreed to this, and then asked JACKSON and CHILDS to write to the Polish leadership advising them that he is an active member of the CP-USA and should be treated accordingly. JEROME planned to return to Warsaw within a day or two.

b6
b7c

JEROME said that he had seen [REDACTED] BILL GEBERT, HARRY WARRIS, and DONA LIPSCHITZ in Warsaw. JEROME commented that he received the impression that the people in the shops in Poland are not enthusiastic.

Subsequently, JEROME wrote a letter from Warsaw to JACKSON and CHILDS in Moscow. In a reply to JEROME's letter, CHILDS said that they had mentioned him to the Polish delegation to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, but said that he should contact JACKSON in Warsaw, since JACKSON planned to attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Poland on March 9 and 10, 1959. At that time, JACKSON could take up JEROME's problems in regard to housing and the possible obtaining of royalties for the publication in Poland of his book, "A Lamp For Jeremy".

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BTG-408

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ENCLOSURE

- 1 -

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JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS visited the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on January 16, 1959. They met with LUCANOV (ph), who is the Communist Party Secretary for the "World Marxist Review" organization. It should be noted that all Russian institutions have a Party organization within but separate from the organizational breakdown of the institution itself. Also in attendance at this meeting was KORIANOFF (ph), Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review".

JACKSON and CHILDS gave them a brief review of the current developments in the Communist Party - USA. The CP-USA delegates pointed out that there is a collective leadership in the CP-USA, and that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER is not the leader of the CP-USA.

At this meeting, KORIANOFF said that there was a good possibility he would be in Moscow during the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Meeting Between MORRIS CHILDS and KORIANOFF
in Moscow, Russia

During the period that MORRIS CHILDS was ill during the last three days of sessions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU, KORIANOFF came to the apartment in Moscow where MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON were staying. He said he wanted to see JACKSON, but discussed the purpose of his visit with CHILDS.

KORIANOFF complained about the lack of material from the CP-USA in the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review". He said his chief problem was the obtaining of material from the United States. He said that the headquarters of the CPSU in Moscow does not send any CP-USA documents to him. He asked CHILDS to see to it that the CP-USA sends Party documents to the "World Marxist Review" headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In subsequent conversations with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, ALEXANDER GRENCHENCO (ph), and SEMEN KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, they said that CHILDS should send extra copies of CP-USA documents to the CCCPSU and they will see to it that a copy of this material is sent to the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review". However, if there is a document which is not too confidential, it can be sent

directly to the "World Marxist Review", since anything received by the "World Marxist Review" might be published.

At this meeting in Moscow, KORIANOFF stated that JOHN GIBSON (formerly of London, England, and a brother of JOE GIBSON, of Chicago) is in Prague and is on the staff of the "World Marxist Review". He has written a review of JOHN GATES' book, and they intend to publish it in the "next issue".

Meeting Between MORRIS CHILDS, KORIANOFF,
and TIMMY DENNIS in Prague, Czechoslovakia,
on February 27, 1959

MORRIS CHILDS met again with KORIANOFF at the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague on February 27, 1959. TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS, was in attendance at this meeting.

KORIANOFF asked that the CP-USA send the following to the "World Marxist Review" during 1959:

- (1) An article by a leading member of the CP-USA, preferably EUGENE DENNIS, on the lessons learned in the struggle against revisionism in the CP-USA.
- (2) Articles on theoretical subjects.
- (3) CP-USA documents.
- (4) Analytical letters on various subjects, these letters to be written in a free style and to draw conclusions. Topics for such letters might be election campaigns or current legislation passed in the United States Congress.
- (5) Informational articles on the current experiences of the CP-USA.
- (6) An article on the Negro question in the United States. He said that they had a copy of JAMES JACKSON's document on the Negro question in the United States and were trying to write an article from the document.
- (7) Book reviews.

Then KORIANOFF said that they had an article on monopoly capital, by VICTOR PERLO. He asked if PERLO was a member of the Communist Party, and explained that this question was prompted by the fact that PERLO did not draw any political conclusions. He said that as a result of a big discussion in the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review", they had to revise the article, but wanted PERLO to look over the revisions before they publish it.

The next day, February 23, 1959, the revised article was delivered to CHILDS at the Praha Hotel, where he was staying. CHILDS told VLADISLAW KATZMAN, a Czechoslovakian translator assigned to him, that he, CHILDS, had not told KORIANOFF that he would take this article with him to the United States; but that if they wanted him to, he would mail it to PERLO from Europe. This revised article had an accompanying letter which was signed by the Editorial Board of the "World Marxist Review" and was addressed to VICTOR PERLO, Croton-on-Hudson, New York. 144.

Subsequently on the same day, CHILDS was instructed by telephone to leave the article with KATZMAN.

In his concluding remarks, KORIANOFF said that it is possible that the "World Marxist Review" can publish six articles from the CP-USA during 1959, if these articles deal with the topics he had previously mentioned. He said that it is up to the CP-USA as to whether they will have six articles in the "World Marxist Review" in 1959.

KORIANOFF also asked CHILDS if he thought there was a possibility of having a representative of the CP-USA assigned to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague. CHILDS replied that the leadership of the CP-USA is still discussing this matter, but that as far as he knew it had not reached a decision as yet.

It should be noted that during the discussion, CHILDS asked KORIANOFF if, by the request for an article on the lessons learned in the struggle against revisionism in the CP-USA, KORIANOFF felt that the CP-USA was still struggling against revisionism. KORIANOFF replied that he did not mean that the CP-USA was still struggling with revisionism. He explained that many Communist Parties knew that the CP-USA had a tough struggle against revisionism and he thought that it was an experience which other Communist Parties could profit by.

On March 15, 1959, VICTOR PERLO was in Chicago, where he was staying at the residence of [REDACTED] COLLIER NEST. He advised telephonically that he had received his revised manuscript from the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He said that he had cabled a reply to the "World Marxist Review" indicating that he agreed with the revisions.

It is possible that inasmuch as PERLO cabled a reply, his article will appear in the next issue of the "World Marxist Review".

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub. B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* orally advised SA JOHN E. KEATING on 3/20/59
 that on that date [redacted]

[redacted] advised CG 5824-S* that there was very little they
 could tell him [redacted]

Inasmuch as CG 5824-S* has been advised to get away
 from the city by EUGENE DENNIS, he and his wife have moved into
 a room in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, so that there will
 be less occasion for members of the Communist Party or the press
 to contact him. [redacted]

[redacted] CG 5824-S* hopes to be able to go on a trip from
 Chicago with his wife.

AUERBACH

③ - Bureau
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

906318

REC-15

11 MAR 25 1959

Approved: *[Signature]*

55 MAR 26 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/9/59, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the 2/4/59, edition of "Evening Moscow". It will be noted that a photograph of JAMES JACKSON shaking hands with JACQUES DUCLOS, of the Communist Party of France, appears on the first page of this edition.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1B8.

AUERBACH

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE

REC-92

MAR 24 1959

EX-135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#906318

Approved: *R. D. Aler*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 27 1959

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report deals with the banquet and reception which concluded the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

There is also enclosed herewith to the Bureau and New York Division one photostat copy of the program for this banquet. The Chicago photostat copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A44.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MVB AUERBACH

#906314

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) *1 retained by 1243 WCT*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encls. 2)
 1 - Chicago

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check with Thorton prior to any dissemination

REC-92

EX-135

MAR 20 1959

Approved: _____

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Per _____

55 MAR 27 1959

Special Agent in Charge

There was a reception and banquet closing the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This event was originally scheduled to be held on the date of the last day of sessions of the Congress. Then it was re-scheduled for the following day. It was finally held three days after the Congress concluded and was the formal conclusion of the Congress. Some delegates concluded, after reading in the Russian press that the Russians and Chinese had signed a new trade treaty, that this had something to do with the postponing of the banquet. In the meantime, theatre performances were held each evening in the Kremlin.

21/5/50
This reception and banquet was held in the St. George Hall in the Kremlin. It is an extremely large hall and has a stage. Leading members of the CPSU, such as members of the Presidium, sat with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, who was the Master of Ceremonies. PALHRO, TOGLIATTI, CHOU En-lai and all the Chinese delegates sat adjacent to KHRUSHCHEV. Many Russian military men were present.

4/5/50
The delegations were seated in an order similar to that in which they were introduced by KHRUSHCHEV at the opening of the 21st Congress. JAMES JACKSON, MORRIS CHILDS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG were seated at Table "G". Members of the Communist Parties of India, Indonesia, and Iraq, and NURITDIN A. MUKHITDINOV, member of the Presidium of the CPSU, were seated at this table. WSC

The banquet was a jolly get together and all in all it was quite an affair. The quantity of food, the variety of dishes, the amount of caviar, wines, liquor, and champagne would stagger the imagination. The service matched the quality and quantity of the food and beverages. KHRUSHCHEV announced that the rules in regard to drinking alcoholic beverages could be violated on this occasion and that the guests especially were being excused. KHRUSHCHEV was cracking jokes throughout the affair. He made a toast to the victims of the Moscow flu, inasmuch as many delegates had missed sessions of the Congress and also many delegates could not attend this banquet because of illness. GOMULKA, TOGLIATTI, and CHOU En-lai had all been sick. TOGLIATTI missed most of the sessions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Leading artists of Russia performed at the banquet, including opera singers; the well known violinist OSTRACH (ph),

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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4 BJA/MUP

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which it climaxed. The Communist Party - USA representatives drank a toast to NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and the leadership of the CPSU.

After this banquet, arrangements were made for the delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties to meet with leading representatives of the CPSU. The first meetings were with the Communist Parties from the Socialist countries.

**ПРОГРАММА
КОНЦЕРТА**

МОСКВА ★ КРЕМЛЬ

ПРОГРАММА КОНЦЕРТА

6 февраля 1959 года

МОСКВА ★ КРЕМАЬ

ДУНАЕВСКИЙ

«Звезды нашей Родины»
«Утренняя песня»

Исполняет женский вокальный ансамбль
Музыкально-педагогического института
имени Гнесиных.

ШУБЕРТ

Вальс-каприз

БРАМС

Венгерский танец

Исполняет народный артист СССР
Д. Ойстрах

КРОПИВНИЦКИЙ

«Соловейко»

ТОМА

Половец Фантомы
из оперы «Миньон»

Исполняет солистка
Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР,
лауреат Международного конкурса
Г. Олейниченко

КРЕЙН

Вариация из балета
«Лауренсия»

Исполняет солистка балета
Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР
М. Колпакчи

Русская народная песня
«Дубинушка»

Исполняет солист
Свердловского театра
оперы и балета
имени Луначарского,
заслуженный артист РСФСР
Б. Штоколов

РОССИНИ

Ария Дон Базилио
из оперы «Севильский
цирюльник»

Исполняют солисты
Государственного ансамбля
народного танца Союза ССР
Художественный руководитель
народный артист СССР
И. Моисеев
Дирижер заслуженный деятель
искусств РСФСР
С. Гальперин

Белорусский танец
«Юрочка»

Дует из оперы
«Травиата»

И. Масленикова
и А. Маслеников

ЧАЙКОВСКИЙ

Адажио из балета
«Щелкунчик»

Исполняют солисты балета
Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР
Н. Тимофеева
и Н. Фадеечев

ТУЛИКОВ

«Родная Сибирь»

ШОСТАКОВИЧ

«Звездочки»

Исполняет солист
Государственного академического
Большого театра Союза ССР
А. Большаков

Украинский танец
«Гопак»

Исполняют солисты
Государственного заслуженного
ансамбля танца Украинской ССР,
заслуженные артисты
Украинской ССР
А. Князев и Б. Мокров,
артисты В. Маркарьян,
В. Верхолюмова, П. Чаплис,
А. Сарафанов, Н. Бирко
Акомпанируют на баянах
А. Хабаров
и Г. Завгородний
Постановка народного артиста
Украинской ССР П. Вирского

Ведет программу

артистка Московского Художественного академического театра
Союза ССР им. М. Горького Р. Максимова

Партию фортепьяно исполняют

заслуженный артист РСФСР Н. Вальтер, С. Бренер.

И. Зайцева, В. Ямпольский, Б. Шляхтер

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

US-WF-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

CREATE

DELETE

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 10, 1959. This report primarily contains answers to specific questions addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the third of three letters from the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BSA-ALB
 ON 9-5-00

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
 1 - New York (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago (Encl. 1)

JEK/kw
 (5)

1-4-84
 Classified by SP4 G-3
 Declassify on: OADR
 Ch # 77 CIV 999

REC-81

23 MAR 16 1959

EX-136

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

55 MAR 27 1959

In the third of three letters addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) by the Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU, several questions were raised as a result of requests by EUGENE DENNIS and other members of the CP-USA that those matters be discussed with the leadership of the CPSU by the CP-USA delegates. These questions were answered orally by NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the CCPSU, on February 18, 1959.

Policy in Regard to Sending CP-USA
Members who are ill to the USSR for
Treatment

MOSTOVETS said that any CP-USA member who is ill, particularly those in the leadership, first of all members of the National Committee, can come to the USSR if they are able to travel. MOSTOVETS said that he was not excluding the active District leaders, but the emphasis was being placed on those who are in the national leadership. He repeated this for emphasis. The CP-USA can decide who to send, but we prefer leading people because there are some limitations. Beyond that, all the CP-USA has to do is to inform the Russians ahead of the scheduled departure time. Any names the CP-USA endorses will be agreed to by the CPSU.

Policy in Regard to Sending Friends
of the CP-USA to Russia

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if the CP-USA wants to send anyone, including persons who are ill, who are not Party members, but are friends of the Party, they will be welcome in Russia. Such persons will have to pay their own fare to Russia. The Russians will not assume responsibility for their fare to Russia. Such persons will not be invited to Russia by the CPSU. They will be invited by an appropriate organization. For example, if the person is a trade unionist, he will be invited by a trade union organization. If he is a writer, he may be invited by a literary organization or perhaps by a peace society. Whatever organization of this nature extends the invitation will be responsible for the expenses of the individual while he is in Russia.

MARY KAUFMAN

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MJB
ON 7-2-00
#906318

- 1 - 100-45-1071-1911

as a legal representative of the Soviet Union on various trade matters in the United States, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that KAUFMAN may come to the USSR. She should go to the Russian Embassy and get a visa. However, she, too, will have to pay for her fare to the Soviet Union. In other words, even Communist Party members' fares to Russia should be arranged for by the CP-USA out of general funds, if the individual cannot personally arrange for the transportation.

JAMES JACKSON had previously stated that MARY KAUFMAN had asked him to visit her aunt, who is 75 or 76 years of age and who lives in Moscow. JACKSON did make an attempt to visit her, but she was visiting relatives in White Russia at the time.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN 4.5.4.5.4

The CPSU was told that if ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN can get permission to travel, she will be the next CP-USA leader to visit Russia. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that this is all right with the CPSU. She, too, should go to the Russian Embassy and obtain a visa.

JACOB and REBECCA MINDEL 7.5

In regard to the request of JACOB and REBECCA MINDEL to go to Russia to live, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that this request was not being granted. He said that it was felt that it would not be right for them to come to Russia. He said they are ill and the trip might adversely affect their health. The Russians cannot perform miracles. MINDEL might die soon after arriving in Russia. MOSTOVETS gave CHILDS some medicine for leukemia for REBECCA MINDEL. He said that the CPSU would discuss the possibility of sending some material aid to the United States for the MINDELS.

In a subsequent conversation, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that the CPSU was still considering how to get material aid to the CP-USA for MINDEL so that he will not have to leave the United States.

Treatment for the [] MIKE DAVIDOW 7.5

GEORGE MORRIS had received a request from MIKE DAVIDOW that the Russians be asked if their [] could come to Russia for treatment of [] if the USSR had any new medicine or treatment for this disease. MOSTOVETS said that the USSR had no new treatment for this disease beyond that which is available in the United States.

in regard to the request of EUGENE DENNIS that the Russians be asked if they had any treatment for multiple sclerosis which is not available in the United States and whether [redacted] of Boston, could go to Russia for treatment of this disease, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that the Russians did not have any treatment for this disease which is not available in the United States.

By way of comment, the impression received was that if [redacted] was a member of the National Committee, the Russians might have given more consideration to this request.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE 7-13-11-51

In regard to the request of WILLIAM WEINSTONE to travel to Moscow, the answer was, Just let the Russians know when he wants to visit Russia.

W.E.B. DU BOIS and Dr. ALPHEUS HUNTON

JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS had visited W.E.B. DU BOIS and his wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, on February 10, 1959. They were staying in a suite of rooms in the National Hotel in Moscow. He had received honorary degrees from the Charles University in Prague and from the University of Moscow. DU BOIS was planning to leave Russia to go to China.

DU BOIS had met with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. During this session with KHRUSHCHEV, DU BOIS suggested the establishing of a department for African studies at either the Academy of Sciences or the University of Moscow. DU BOIS said that in a matter of only a few hours after his discussion with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, some professors came to him in order to obtain some details concerning his ideas on a department for African studies. They told DU BOIS that they wanted to put his plan into effect and had started to work on it. DU BOIS said that he had ALPHEUS HUNTON in mind as a person who could be utilized in such a department.

In regard to a suggestion from the CP-USA delegates that ALPHEUS HUNTON, who was in Europe after having been to the conference in Accra, be invited to the Soviet Union, MOSTOVETS said that HUNTON will receive an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. This invitation will probably be extended by the Institute on Oriental Studies. The invitation will be sent to London, England, since HUNTON is staying at the apartment of PAUL ROBESON in London.

~~SECRET~~

OLLIE HARRINGTON

OLLIE HARRINGTON is a former member of the CP-USA. He is a Negro artist and an old friend of JAMES JACKSON. He is living in Paris and draws a weekly cartoon for the "Pittsburgh Courier". He is not now a member of the Communist Party. JACKSON visited with HARRINGTON in Paris on January 13, 1950.

JACKSON wanted the Russians to invite HARRINGTON to Russia. In regard to HARRINGTON, NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if HARRINGTON will apply for a visa in Paris, then some Russian literary or writers organization will invite him to Russia. He, too, will have to pay his fare to Moscow.

LOU BURNHAM

JAMES JACKSON had also told the Russians that LOU BURNHAM wants to go to Russia for approximately three months. For the first two months, he would get material for a book. He would write the book during the last month. During the meeting between the CP-USA delegates and the representatives of the leadership of the CPSU, MIKHAIL SUSLOV said that he had discussed with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV the possibility of an American writing a book about Russia. SUSLOV said that KHRUSHCHEV agreed that this would be a good idea and also stated that he thought that the book might get better circulation in the United States if it were written by a non-Communist.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if the CP-USA agrees, whenever BURNHAM is ready to go to Russia, he should apply for a visa. A Russian literary organization or society will extend an invitation to him and his expenses will be taken care of while he is in Russia.

Sister of [redacted]

GEORGE MORRIS had brought with him a message from [redacted] [redacted] had received another letter from his sister in which she said that she was not receiving any assistance from the Soviet Government.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that this woman is a "nut". He said she used to write letters to JOSEPH STALIN. While it is true that she has been ill, she is better and she will not work. She

~~SECRET~~

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in Moscow and the climate where she is presently living is milder and better for her health. She should stay where she is presently located. NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that they will investigate to ascertain why she is writing letters of complaint to her brother. He said that it is possible that the local authorities have fallen down on the job.

Attitude of the CPSU Toward CP-USA Students Studying Marxism-Leninism in Moscow

It is noted that in the meeting between delegates of the CP-USA and representatives of the leadership of the CCCPSU, MIKHAIL SUSLOV and BORIS PONOMAREV reminded the CP-USA delegation of the Litvinov agreement which prohibits the sending of students to Moscow except in an open exchange.

NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS said that if the CP-USA wants to send students to Moscow to study Marxism-Leninism in a Party school, these students would have to be young persons not encumbered with a family. Further, if more than one student goes to Moscow, all of the students would have to be of a similar educational level. For example, all high school graduates or all college graduates, or all who have about the same level of Party training. Further, since most of the lectures would be in Russian, the students would have to study Russian and should have some preparation for this before coming to Russia.

COLEMAN YOUNG

JAMES JACKSON had indicated that he wanted COLEMAN YOUNG, of Detroit, and possibly three or four Negroes in addition to YOUNG to go to Russia to study Marxism-Leninism. After this preliminary discussion with NIKOLAI MOSTOVETS, CHILDS and JACKSON agreed that the Russians would not grant the request for YOUNG, since he is too old.

It is to be noted that during the first part of January, 1959, ISADORE WOFSEY told MORRIS CHILDS that [redacted] was living somewhere in California and is in business with his father. ISADORE WOFSEY said that [redacted] corresponds with his son, LEON WOFSEY. He also said that [redacted] has some relationship with HERBERT MALIBOW (ph), who was at one time a leader of the Labor Youth League in New York and a supporter of the Right wing viewpoint.

they said that they were a little surprised that [] was not more active in the CP-USA, but that perhaps he was laying low for security reasons because of the manner in which he returned to the United States after he had studied in Russia. They said that [] was caught in Hungary during the revolt and returned to the United States from Hungary by way of Austria.

CHILDS told NIKOLAI LOSTOVETS and ALEXAI GRECHENCO that at the first opportunity and if the leadership of the CP-USA agrees, or if CHILDS has business reasons for going to California, he will attempt to get [] correct address and visit him in California to find out what did happen.

By way of opinion, it is believed that the Russians are worried about what happened to []. It is also apparent that they are not desirous of having CP-USA students go to Russia to study Marxism-Leninism. It is believed that they would be happy if the CP-USA did not send any students to Moscow. This opinion is based upon the fact that by placing certain conditions they are, in effect, discouraging the CP-USA in this matter.

World Youth Festival

MORRIS CHILDS attempted to arrange for a meeting with SERGEI KALISTRATOVICH ROMANOVSKI, of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Russia. This meeting did not materialize. However, either through LOSTOVETS or GRECHENCO, ROMANOVSKI sent a message to CHILDS instructing him to find out who is who in the Youth Festival Committees in the United States, and which Festival Committee the Russians should maintain contact with. This message also indicated that the Festival Committee still has not obtained a list of youth organizations in the United States which might be extended invitations to the World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria.

EX-135

SEARCH
UPDATE
CREATE 4/6/51
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Reurlet 3-17-59 in which you made certain observations, comments and recommendations regarding captioned matter.

The Bureau is in full agreement with your comments regarding the potential existing in the development of an apparatus by CG 5824-S* for contacts between the Soviets and the Communist Party, USA. The Bureau does not agree, however, with your observation that it should be origin in this matter. Since CG 5824-S*, the principal figure in this apparatus, will in most instances be making his initial reports to Agents of your office, you are instructed that the Chicago Office is being designated origin. Should subsequent developments indicate that the major part of the activity resulting from this operation lies elsewhere than Chicago, consideration will then be given to changing the office of origin.

Since this development is an outgrowth of the Solo operation and is actually an extension thereof, there appears to be no basis for handling it as an espionage matter. You are instructed, therefore, to continue to utilize Solo as the control file in reporting on this apparatus.

Needless to say, the Bureau is in full accord with your comment regarding the extremely confidential nature of this operation. Both the Chicago and New York Offices should take the necessary measures to insure that all details of this matter will be maintained on a strictly need-to-know basis. Chicago's office of origin will be responsible for appropriately advising any other offices which might subsequently become involved in this operation.

In relet you requested authority for SA John E. Keating of your office to be available in New York City for contacts with CG 5824-S* on the occasion of each meet which the informant will subsequently make. In view of the fact that CG 5824-S* has been accustomed to dealing solely with Keating over a long period of time, authority is granted herewith for SA Keating to be in New York to assist and guide the informant on the occasion of these

27 MAR 1959 New York (100-134637)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
WCT:eeb (6)

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#906319

MAILED 27

MAR 9 1959

COMM-F

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

John E. Keating
WCT:eeb

meets, at least for the time being. This phase should be followed closely and you should remain alert to the fact that as this operation progresses it may not be necessary for SA Keating to proceed to New York on each occasion.

Relet further requests that CG 5824-S* be given complete authority to arrive at a decision as to whether or not he feels the meet should be made on 4-14-59 or on the alternate date, 4-16-59. In this regard, I want to make it specifically clear that CG 5824-S* is not running this operation. Naturally, any ideas and suggestions which he may have regarding the progress of this apparatus should be solicited and carefully considered. You must bear in mind at all times, however, that as long as he is operating as an informant of this Bureau, the final decision to be made in any matter is not one for him to make. Therefore, in connection with the initial meet scheduled for 4-14-59, it is the Bureau's desire that the informant specifically follow the instructions given him by the unknown Soviet representative and that he make this contact on 4-14-59 in the absence of any development which cannot be foreseen at this time. It is also noted that it was suggested to the informant by the Soviet agent that the next time the informant was in New York he should familiarize himself with the area of the meeting place. If at all possible, the Bureau desires that the informant comply with this suggestion.

In connection with your comment about the reliability of the informant, we certainly have no reason to question his integrity and loyalty to the Bureau at the present time. Despite the fact that he has been a reliable informant for several years, we are still not deviating from our over-all policy of subjecting the information obtained by any informant to verification and subsequent corroboration where possible and feasible. The matter of coverage of the various meets which he will undoubtedly have in the future with Soviet representatives will be appropriately considered on an individual basis. With regard to the initial

...being carefully instructed to survey this area concerning the possibility of coverage. New York was cautioned that extreme discretion must be utilized during this survey in order to avoid any possibility of compromising this situation.

Under no circumstances should any information obtained as a result of this operation be disseminated without specific prior approval from the Bureau.

Regarding your request for certain photographs of Russian personnel in this country, it is noted that this matter has been the subject of separate correspondence in this case.

SUBJECT:

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel dated March 10, 1959 regarding the participation of CG 5824-S* in an apparatus for the exchange of information between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

Since this involves two extremely valuable informants, namely CG 5824-S* and as an alternate in the operation, NY 694-S*, the following observations, comments, and recommendations are being made:

1) CG 5824-S* has advised that it is apparent to him that the leadership of the CPSU, after having had personal contacts with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG during the 21st Congress of the CPSU, realizes that TRACHTENBERG is well advanced in years and that it is necessary to set up a new system to insure that contacts are maintained between the CPSU and the CP, USA. It is, therefore, felt, not only by CG 5824-S*, but by the Chicago Office, that the coming meet will establish a new and exclusive contact in the United States between the CPSU and the CP, USA which has unlimited possibilities to develop into the main apparatus of contact between the Soviet and American Communists. In view of the nature of this operation it is felt that the Bureau should be the Office of Origin and should issue instructions to the Chicago Division and the New York Division in regard to what investigation will or will not be conducted as a result of the contacts with the Russian agents. Further, that because of the extremely confidential nature of this operation that all details concerning it be on a strictly need to know basis at the Bureau, New York, and Chicago Offices, and any other offices which might subsequently become involved in this operation.

2- Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- New York (REGISTERED) (info)
1- 100-134637
1- Chicago
CNP/njb
(4)

REC-92

EX-135

4 MAR 25 1959

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DATE 7-5-88 BY SPURJA-MLB
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should be made on April 14, 1959 or on the alternate date, April 16, 1959. This matter has not as yet been discussed with CG 5324-S*. The purpose of not making the meet on April 14, 1959 would be to demonstrate to the Russians that CG 5324-S* was interested solely in the security of the operation and wanted to be certain beyond all doubt that the meet was being made under complete security.

3) CG 5324-S* is not recommended by the Bureau is attempting to establish ~~contact~~ for seven years he has been a trusted informant and in all instances his information has proven to be reliable. Therefore, it is felt at the present time there should be no surveillance, either moving or fixed, on any meet. This position is taken because it is felt that this courier operation has such tremendous possibilities, not only now but for many years to come, for the obtaining of tremendous intelligence information and that no steps whatsoever should be taken which might in any way jeopardize the establishment or operation of this apparatus.

It is noted that on March 11, 1959, the Chicago Division requested the Bureau to furnish photographs of Russian diplomatic and United Nations personnel assigned in the United States either in Washington, D. C., New York, or at the United Nations Headquarters during the past year. Also, the Bureau was requested to furnish photographs of members of Russian exchange delegations which had visited the United States during the past year. It is felt that through an examination of these photographs, there is a good possibility that CG 5324-S* will be able to identify his contact.

4) It is urged that the Bureau not only be the Office or Origin in regard to this apparatus, but also that a code name be assigned to the apparatus or operation and that it be handled as an espionage matter under the 65 classification.

5) That the Bureau should authorize the Chicago Division to instruct SA JOHN E. KEATING to be available in New York City for contacts with CG 5324-S* on the occasion of each meet.

This recommendation is being made since over a period of years SA KEATING has accompanied CG 5324-S* to

solely with him. Inasmuch as GG 5824-S* will be necessarily apprehensive about entering into this new field of activities, it is felt advisable that SA KEATING be in New York to assist and guide him in this operation.

6) That the Bureau decide from this operation what specific information should be disseminated and that the Bureau should disseminate it or instruct the New York and/or Chicago Offices to disseminate it.

CREATE

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Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of Mr. Belmont there is set forth the results of discussions held with [redacted]

Referral/Consult

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DATE 2-6-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB

#946318

The Liaison Agent again impressed upon [redacted] that even casual talk about such a matter could get out of line. He agreed and stated he fully understood the situation.

SJP:prg
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Thornton
- 1 - Liaison Agent
- 1 - Mr. Papich

REC-92

11 MAR 25 1959

EX-135

53 MAR 27 1959

does not relate

ACTION:

None. For your information.

[Handwritten signature]

SUBJECT: SOLO
CREATE 4/6/59
DELETE

I talked with ASAC McCabe, NYO, yesterday (3/19/59) concerning this case and, particularly, the following matters.

As to the covering of the scheduled meet of the informant on 4/14/59, I reminded McCabe of the need for discreetness in any surveys which were made at Niered and White Plains Road. I pointed out that no inquiries of any kind should be made by Agents identifying themselves as being with the FBI. McCabe said that no such inquiries have been made, although yesterday he and [redacted] went up and walked through the area and, in walking by a real estate office about two doors from this intersection, a former FBI Agent, who had previously worked under [redacted] supervision, came out and stopped them and shook hands with them. McCabe said that this former Agent had a good record in the Bureau and is now in the real estate business. McCabe said that this former Agent normally would know the people in the area and have contacts through which a lookout could be located. He said he had not approached this former Agent in any way whatsoever concerning the matter and did not in any manner discuss the reason for his presence in the area. He wondered, however, if it might be desirable to solicit the assistance of this former Agent.

I told McCabe I thought he should not contact the former Agent for assistance, because the fact he was a former Agent and made inquiry concerning the availability of rental property in the area might become the subject of comment and it would be undesirable for him to know of our interest in the area. I told McCabe that I thought any further checks which are made in the area should be made by Agents who would not be known to the former Agent who is in the real estate business, so that he would not be aware we had a special interest in the area. I pointed out to McCabe that this made our problem of covering the area a little more complicated.

JAS:LL

(4)

- 1--Mr. Belmont
- 1--Mr. Baumgardner
- 1--Mr. Thornton

EX-135

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MUB

906318

55 MAR 27 1959

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and that I expected New York to use utmost discretion and to handle the situation without in any way jeopardizing the security of Chicago 5824.

I also told McCabe we had given considerable thought to the possibility of adding another informant to the apparatus which is being set up by Chicago 5824; that we have concluded it would be undesirable to press this further and that, as a result, NY 694 should be told to go ahead and carry out the instructions previously given him to locate a leg man for Chicago 5824. He should, of course, keep the NYO advised of the results of his efforts in this connection.

This is for information.

To: SACs, New York (100-134637)
Chicago (134-46) (Sub B)

REC-92 From: Director, FBI (100-428091) - 195

EX-133 SOLO, IS-C

ReCGairtel 3-16-59 which in part indicated possibility that Communist Party (CP), USA, may send delegate to congress of Argentina CP scheduled to start 4-18-59.

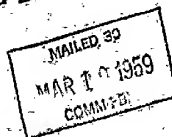
While there is no definite assurance to date that Eugene Dennis will send a delegate to this congress, New York and Chicago Offices should remain alert to any information that such a delegate will be designated. In such event, Bureau should be immediately advised.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

In view of lack of positive indication that CPUSA will send delegate to Argentina, it is not deemed advisable to furnish this information to Legat, Rio de Janeiro, at this time. If such delegate is ultimately selected, Legat, Rio de Janeiro, will be appropriately advised.

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DATE 7-9-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB

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(6)

MAR 27 1959 TELETYPE UNIT

WCT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 15, 1959. This report contains information concerning meetings of MORRIS CHILDS with EUGENE DENNIS, ROBERT THOMPSON and MARY KAUFMAN in New York City during the period from March 12 to 14, 1959.

3 ENCLOSURE
 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *enc. retained in 1243 act*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
 (5)

W 1-4-84
 Classified by *G-3*
 Declassify on *OADR*
CR 71 CN 999

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 BJA-MLB*
 ON *7-7-00*

#706318

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M. J. P. [illegible]

(S) HOF-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

CREATE *7/6/81*

DELETE

DENNIS said that CHILDS should only see ROBERT THOMPSON
while in New York City on this trip. Further, that CHILDS should
not give THOMPSON any detailed report and should protest to
THOMPSON that his notes had not yet arrived in the United States.

DENNIS told CHILDS that he was worried about the pub-
licity CHILDS and JACKSON received in the United States press.
He said that as far as the Government is concerned, the answer is
simple. Don't talk. Take the Fifth Amendment. However, the
press presents another problem. CHILDS may have to admit that
he travelled to Russia. He should not admit that he was a dele-
gate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The most CHILDS can admit
is that by coincidence he happened to be in Russia at the time of
the 21st Congress of the CPSU and attended the congress as a
guest.

DENNIS wanted to see CHILDS' passport. CHILDS did not
have it with him, but said that the Russians did not stamp it
so as to indicate that CHILDS was in Russia. DENNIS was very
surprised to learn this. CHILDS said that apparently the Russians
were trying to protect his security and that of the CP-USA.

DENNIS said that the National Executive Committee of the
CP-USA meets during the weekend of March 21 and 22, 1959. He said
that he wanted to think over whether CHILDS should make a report

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JAL/MLB
ON 7-7-00

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- 1 -

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should prepare to make a report. If CHILDS does make a report to the National Executive Committee, the report should only deal with the 21st Congress of the CPSU and should be presented as though CHILDS got the information from reading the press. He said that he would contact CHILDS by Wednesday, March 13, 1959, and give him a decision one way or another.

Nothing concrete was discussed concerning CPSU funds for the CP-USA. DENNIS was worried about the publicity concerning CHILDS in the American press and was also worried about the security of the hotel room, but admitted that adverse weather conditions did not permit a meeting elsewhere so that details concerning funds could be discussed.

DENNIS was told that the Argentine Communist Party wants the CP-USA to send a delegate to its Congress, scheduled to start on April 13, 1959. DENNIS said that he could not at this time think of a delegate who he could trust to convey his viewpoint. He mentioned WILLIAM WEINSTONE and LOUIS WEINSTOCK as persons who have obtained passports but who might not express his viewpoint. He said that when WEINSTONE learned that CHARLIE LOMAN would not attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU, WEINSTONE wanted to attend the 21st Congress of the CPSU, but by this time it was too late to make the necessary arrangements. DENNIS also mentioned JOE NORTH as a possible CP-USA representative to the Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, but said that NORTH is on a national tour in regard to Cuba and he is not due back in New York City until April 15, 1959. (b)

DENNIS said that he was satisfied with the activities of the CP-USA delegates thus far; however, he is worried about the publicity in regard to them. He said that he wants to have further discussions with CHILDS. He said that while he is worried about the publicity concerning CHILDS, at the moment he could not make any changes in regard to CHILDS' role as a contact between the CP-USA and the CPSU. CHILDS did not tell DENNIS that he is scheduled to contact a Russian Agent in New York City on April 14, 1959.

DENNIS said that BEN DAVIS has announced that he is going to run openly for the chairmanship of the CP-USA.

According to DENNIS, the CP-USA has not received any documents on the 21st Congress of the CPSU as yet. He wanted any

DENNIS instructed CHILDS to send a message to JAMES JACKSON telling him to return to the United States as soon as possible, but that if he could be in England on Easter Sunday, he should attend the Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Through JACK CHILDS, a message was sent to the Labor Progressive Party for delivery to the CPGB and JAMES JACKSON, instructing JACKSON to be back in the United States during the first part of April, 1959. The message did not tell JACKSON to go to England, since it was felt that he did not want to go to England and that he probably would not complete his tour of Russia in time to arrive in England for the Congress of the CPGB.

MEETING WITH ROBERT THOMPSON

MORRIS CHILDS saw ~~BOB~~ THOMPSON in the hospital. CHILDS told THOMPSON that the enthusiasm in Russia is great and that satisfactory answers were received for questions raised with the CPGB by the CP-USA. THOMPSON asked if any financial arrangements were made by the CPGB for the CP-USA. CHILDS told THOMPSON that while this matter was discussed, no concrete answer has been received as yet. THOMPSON promised that he would not tell anyone that he had seen CHILDS and it was agreed that CHILDS should wait until the return of JAMES JACKSON so that they could present a joint report to WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. (u) S

CHILDS told THOMPSON that the CPGB was very pleased with the greetings to the 21st Congress of the CPGB which were received from the CP-USA, and which had been signed by EUGENE DENNIS and BOB THOMPSON. THOMPSON stated that WILLIAM Z. FOSTER was not pleased with the contents of these greetings, and wanted to submit separate greetings.

THOMPSON said that the physicians have found an infection on the bone in his brain, which was injured while he was in jail. He said that they have been giving him treatment and he expects to leave the hospital during the middle of the week of March 14, 1959, although the physicians are not in favor of it.

MEETING WITH MARY KAUFMAN

MORRIS CHILDS saw ~~MARY~~ KAUFMAN and told her that the Russians had approved a trip to Russia for her. She thanked CHILDS

~~SECRET~~

States while the Supreme Court is in session. Thus, she could not go to Russia until sometime toward the latter part of July, 1950, and she will discuss details with CHILES prior to that time.

The only other contact that CHILES had in New York was a brief conversation with the wife of JAMES JACKSON in order to indicate to her that her husband is all right.

MORRIS CHILES gave to JACK CHILES the medicine he had received from the Russians for leukemia for REBECCA HINDEL.

(u) 8

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~~SECRET~~

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

pts While in Moscow during his recent trip to the Soviet Union CG 5824-S along with James Jackson, the other Communist Party (CP), USA, delegate to the Russian 21st Congress, attended a meeting with delegates to the 21st Congress from CPs in western European and North American countries. This meeting concerned the "World Marxist Review" and was presided over by one Korianoff (phonetic), executive editor of the "World Marxist Review," international communist journal, which is published in Prague, Czechoslovakia. *U.S.S.R. czech*

Korianoff stated that the "World Marxist Review" is an organ of the joint committees of the various CPs throughout the world. According to Korianoff, this magazine is not an organ which issues directives, but it is a forum for all the CPs. It conducts propaganda for Marxism-Leninism and turns its pages over to various CPs for an exchange of opinions. According to Korianoff, the circulation of this magazine has now reached 550,000 copies and it is published in 20 languages. He continued that it is utilized to solve various problems facing the communist movement and that the magazine needs the assistance of the various CPs in order to solve additional problems. He called for more analytical articles on the questions facing the communist movement as well as articles on the strategy and tactics of the various CPs.

Upon the conclusion of Korianoff's report to this meeting the various representatives from the other CPs entered into a general discussion as to how the magazine could be more profitably utilized. Jackson made remarks at this time and said that the magazine needs to have articles which exposed country by country the penetration of United States imperialism. He continued that another article might deal with the economic reserves of United States imperialism. He also suggested that articles are needed on the Negro question in the United States and the struggle for civil liberties in various countries. He further suggested a page in the magazine dealing with the fate of the working class prisoners and stated that there are still victims of capitalist oppression in prison in the United States. *W*

Upon the conclusion of this general discussion Korianoff again spoke and thanked the delegates for their suggestions and participation. He suggested that each CP send in at least one book review every three months and again requested each CP to submit material for this magazine.

100-428091

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EX-135

REC-92

100-428091-196
25 MAR 25 1959*SWK*

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB 490631Y

55 MAR 27 1959

The above is another graphic illustration and certainly another bit of conclusive evidence of the participation of the CP, USA, in the international communist movement under the over-all domination and dictation of the Soviet Union.

ACTION:

In view of the possibility of jeopardizing our informant's security, no dissemination will be made at this time. Upon the return of other Party functionaries to this country, however, consideration will then be given to dissemination of this information.

WCT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-7-00 BY SP4 BJA/MLP

There is enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 9, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING and Stenographer [redacted]. This report pertains to a meeting between the Communist Party - USA delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and delegates from the Guatemalan Party of Labor, which is the Communist Party of Guatemala. This meeting occurred on February 15, 1959, in Moscow, Russia.

AUERBACH

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *retained in 1243 wcr*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago (115-110F-EDIS)

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3 ENCLOSURE

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 3-24-59

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Approved: _____

55 MAR 27 1959 Special Agent in Charge

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INT. SEC.

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FROM THE GUATEMALAN PARTY OF LABOR, THE
CP OF GUATEMALA, ON FEBRUARY 15, 1959,
IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA

On February 15, 1959, JAMES JACKSON, MORRIS CHILDS, SEMA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), and a Spanish-Russian translator travelled to an apartment where the Guatemalan delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) were staying in Moscow, Russia.

They met with the following members of the Communist Party of Guatemala. It is not known whether or not these are their true names. All spellings are phonetic:

PETER ALVAREZ, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Party of Labor, the CP of Guatemala.

RAFAEL CORTEZ, who is in charge of youth and student activities.

GILBERTO ESTRADA, member of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Party of Labor.

The Guatemalans were the most difficult persons to see of all the delegations. They were isolated by the Russians. Further, the Russians did not permit any other Latins to participate in this particular discussion. The Guatemalan CP members were very happy to meet with the delegates from the CP-USA. They said that they differentiate between the people in the United States and the imperialists. They said that they have respect for progressives, and particularly for the members of the CP-USA. They stated that in view of all the difficulties in the United States, they think the CP-USA is working all right. They said that when there was still democracy in Guatemala, they knew the position of the CP-USA and that of the democratic forces in the United States.

Remarks of PETER ALVAREZ

PETER ALVAREZ gave a brief report. He said that after the intervention in Guatemala of United States imperialism by means of CASTILLO ARNEZ (ph), all democratic achievements of the people in Guatemala were liquidated and all progressives, particularly

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-2-00 BY SP4BJA-244

#906318

in Guatemala. He said that he was sorry that he did not have this document with him, because he wanted the CP-USA to have a copy of it.

1-ACCB-44-4-24-6-24-44

Continuing, he said that first of all the bourgeoisie of Guatemala betrayed the cause of democracy. This was illustrated by the betrayal of the army and by the hesitancy and vacillations of the petty bourgeoisie around former President ARBANZ (ph), who resigned as President. He said that the Communist Party did not agree with the resignation of ARBANZ. For a long time, ARBANZ was friendly to the Communist Party and its allies. ARBANZ is presently in Uruguay and is still friendly to the Communist Party.

ALVAREZ said that another reason for the defeat of the government of ARBANZ was the weakness of the Communist Party. The Party supported ARBANZ and put forward certain of its own demands and made progress. The position of support to ARBANZ gave the Communist Party possibilities to organize a broad mass movement. However, it is necessary to take into consideration that even the Communist Party was influenced at that time by the bourgeoisie and by the existing situation in the country.

ALVAREZ said, The Communist Party took steps in order to organize demonstrations. These demonstrations were to be in behalf of ARBANZ. However, the army advised not to organize such demonstrations in order to avoid bloodshed. Because of this, the Party backed down, hesitated, and did not organize the people. This is an example of the petty bourgeoisie influence even in the Party. This was a big mistake committed by the Party. The Party had assumed that the army would be loyal. We knew the make-up of the officer corps in the army, but we did not take this make-up into account. Further, the Party did not always take a critical position, in regard to its own mistakes or the mistakes committed by ARBANZ. One of the mistakes of the Communist Party was that it did not prepare for underground work. Another mistake was that the Party carried on poor work in the army, and thus it was weak in the armed forces. These are, in brief, some of the mistakes committed by the CP of Guatemala.

ALVAREZ went on to say that one must take the objective circumstances into account. We need to take into account the economic difficulties. Further, despite the solidarity and unity of all Latin American countries with Guatemala, the fact remains that in many of these countries reaction reigned and in a sense Guatemala stood alone. Therefore, the defeat of the progressive regime in Guatemala was a setback for all democracy in Latin

the Party is still a factor within the country. It continued its work and created a base for the further development of the Party.

Next ALVAREZ said, Only a few months after CASTILLO ARNEZ took power, the Party was able to issue a manifesto calling for unity against imperialism. The main aim of CASTILLO ARNEZ was to liquidate Communism. In the face of such a situation, the Party took a correct position by calling for unity in the struggle to strengthen the resistance to reactionary imperialism. First of all, a leading underground apparatus was established.

Then ALVAREZ said, After the reactionary regime was established, the trade unions were dissolved and a new government-sponsored trade union setup was established. The Party decided to work within these new trade union organizations. The enemy could not destroy the Party nor break its ties with the masses. The Communist Party began to publish a mimeographed underground newspaper called "The Truth". The Communist Party continued its propaganda work among the masses. Due to this work, the influence of the Party increased. Even those elements which earlier opposed the Communist Party began to believe in the Party. The Party even conducted a struggle against a section of the bourgeoisie which opposed CASTILLO ARNEZ -- that is, the strata that favored Putschism. This was because the Communist Party did not see a way out through a coup d'etat. The failure of the plots against CASTILLO ARNEZ proved that the Communist Party's position, its line, was correct.

ALVAREZ asked, Why was CASTILLO ARNEZ discredited so fast? It was due to corruption and ambitions in his own ranks and cliques. It was also due to his failure to solve the economic problems of the people. This hastened to expose his regime. Two years after CASTILLO ARNEZ took power, the contradictions within his own regime came to a head and he was assassinated.

This fact, and the upsurge of the masses, led to general elections. The results of the elections brought General MIGUEL YDIGORAS FUENTES to power. The position of the Party at that time was very complicated. The Communist Party was forced to change its tactics during the elections. The Communist Party supported a democratic candidate who received a large vote. The following are the conclusions of the Communist Party as a result of the elections.

The regime imposed on the people by imperialism was repudiated by 70% of the voters. This was accomplished in the

there was no time to prepare for the election. All that they had was one month's time for preparations. The fact that 70% of the voters voted for FUENTES showed that these people were against intervention and against the clique of ARNEZ, but were unclear as to which path to follow. Therefore, they voted for FUENTES. FUENTES was able to use the upsurge of the mass movement. He was the candidate opposed to the ARNEZ forces. Although he was more reactionary than the democratic candidate supported by the Communist Party, he was, nevertheless, anti-ARNEZ clique.

Then ALVAREZ said that from a class point of view, CASTILLO ARNEZ did not change the class alignments in the country. He served the interests of imperialism and intervention. It is necessary to keep in mind that FUENTES took power through the forms of a democratic election. Although there have been no basic changes in the country, persecution has been lessened and the Communist Party is no longer systematically hounded. Although the Communist Party is still underground, it has better opportunities for work. These changes are due to mass pressures.

The CASTILLO ARNEZ clique is still the main enemy. It has a majority in the army and in the Congress. This clique, with the help of the United States Embassy, organizes against FUENTES. The Communist Party is against the overthrow of FUENTES by a coup. The Communist Party needs very flexible tactics and many plans because the imperialists have many plans. Among the students, the Communist Party has a solid base. They are a serious force. Within the trade unions, too, the Party is getting results. The corrupt leaders in the trade unions have been ousted and unity supporters, including some Communists, have been elected into the new leadership. The Party is trying to unite with other democratic forces. It has had some successes, although this unity is not yet solid.

Now about the Communist Party. Despite the difficulties, the Communist Party is controlling itself. The membership has increased recently and the Communist Party has organization in one-half of the states. During the last election, the Communist Party helped the democratic forces to elect six deputies. They could not have been elected without the help of the Communist Party. The Party now continues to print, instead of mimeographing, an underground newspaper called "Verdat", or "The Truth". The Communist Party influences other papers, such as student papers. It influences cultural organizations. In the mayoralty election in Guatemala City a few months ago (it was always in the hands of reactionaries even during the presidency of ARDANZ), a more democratic Mayor was elected and the Communist Party played an important role during this election.

CASTILLO ARNEZ revolt. He said that even before the uprising, FORTUNA gave up his post as Secretary of the CP of Guatemala. He is still a member of the Central Committee. ALVAREZ said that FORTUNA made some very serious mistakes. He said that the bourgeois influence on the Party came through FORTUNA. He was the bearer of this influence. Besides, FORTUNA's personal behavior did not correspond with the post he occupied. He used to drink considerably. Yet, he was always loyal to the Party. At the time of his ouster, the Party had a very stormy and serious discussion about him, his personality and his behavior in the Central Committee. Yet, the decision to remove him as Secretary of the Party was unanimous. FORTUNA still has a big influence. He even merits our thanks because he was the organizer of the Guatemalan Party and he was its most outstanding member, with great influence on the people. ALVAREZ said that FORTUNA now recognizes all of his mistakes. He has changed his habits and his personal behavior is much better now. Although he lives in Brazil, he is a member of the Central Committee of the CP of Guatemala and supports all the decisions of the Central Committee, and this included its decision on Hungary.

In conclusion, ALVAREZ said that the Communist Party of Guatemala now publishes a monthly theoretical magazine. In the December, 1953, issue, they carried WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's article on revisionism. He said that they will publish any material they receive.

Remarks of JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON had made a terrible mistake at the start of this meeting, by asking, How is your great leader FORTUNA? At the conclusion of ALVAREZ's report, JACKSON engaged in an apologetic discussion about the fact that the CP-USA is not doing enough to aid the CP of Guatemala. JACKSON asked ALVAREZ if he would write an article on the situation in Guatemala for "Political Affairs". JACKSON promised that if ALVAREZ would write such an article, it would be made into a leaflet for distribution throughout the United States. ALVAREZ said that he would try to write such an article.

file
**SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reurairtel 3-18-59.

A review of Bufiles fails to disclose any photographs of Vladimir Konstantinovich Lobachev not already available to your office.

With regard to your request that photographs of individuals similar in appearance to Lobachev be furnished your office for exhibition to CG 5824-S*, it is noted that the Bureau has no facilities in this regard which are not also readily available in your office. It is suggested, therefore, that you review the general appearance index of the Soviet Intelligence Album in your office in order to select photographs of individuals who may be logically suspected of being identical with Lobachev.

The Bureau should be kept fully and promptly advised of the results of your action in this regard.

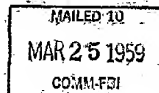
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-5-06 BY SP4BJA-MUB

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Tele. Room _____
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55 MAR 31 1959 MAIL ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB

#906318

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/13/59, concerning the unknown member of the Secret Service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with whom CG 5824-S* met in Moscow.

On 3/18/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* photographs of all the individuals listed in referenced airtel.

CG 5824-S* advised that of all the photographs, the person with whom he met most closely resembles the full length photograph of VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH ALOBACHEV; however, CG 5824-S* could not make an identification on the basis of this photograph. *U.S.S.R.*

If there is available to the Bureau additional photographs of ALOBACHEV or photographs of individuals similar in appearance, it is suggested that they be furnished to the Chicago Division so that they might be exhibited to CG 5824-S*.

AUERBACH

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3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

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100-428091-198
26
17 MAR 20 1959

EX-101

*Let to CG
3-25-59
WCA/ajc*

Heck

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 21 1959

Approved: *cc - 20*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bulet dated 3/20/59.

On 3/24/59, SA JOHN E. KEATING exhibited to CG 5824-S* a photograph of the Russian student delegation which visited the United States during 1958. This photograph appeared in the Sunday, 5/25/58, edition of "The Chicago American".

100-518
 CG 5824-S* identified ALEKSEI ANDREEVICH GRECHUKIN as the person previously referred to as ALEXAI ANDREOVITCH GRECHENCO (ph), of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

AUERBACH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-5-00 BY SP4BJA-MKB
 # 906318

3 - Bureau
 1 - Chicago

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EX-122

REC-95 100-428091-1199

25 MAR 27 1959

5-WA

Approved: Boe/Cay
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 31 1959

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC-95

Reddy
W

On 3/6/59, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING, for photostating, the first page of the 1/28/59 edition of "Evening Moscow". It will be noted that in the lower left-hand corner of page 1, there is a photograph of ENVER HOXHA, of the Communist Party of Albania, conferring with WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, of the Communist Party of Poland. In the background, two faces are barely visible. The one to the right of HOXHA is JAMES JACKSON, and to the right of JAMES JACKSON is MORRIS CHILDS.

One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A42.

On 3/6/59, CG 5824-S* also made available to SA KEATING, for photostating, a small slip of paper with Russian printing on it. This item was contained in the kit for delegates to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. One photostat copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Chicago photostat copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A38.

AUERBACH

REC-95

EX-104

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLG

906318

Approved: *B. D. A. V. C. H.*

55 MAR 31 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

"Svetoch" Factory

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS
FOR THE DELEGATES
TO 21ST CONGRESS OF SOVIET UNION
COMMUNIST PARTY

Cam
TRANSLATED BY:

Ally
3-26-59

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MUB
#90631R

РЕПАРИЦИЯ КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ

Вопрос о репарациях является одним из наиболее острых в международном сообществе. Советский Союз требует от Германии возмещения ущерба, нанесенного ей в результате Второй мировой войны. Это требование основано на принципах справедливости и законности.

АМЕРИКА КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ

Вопрос о коммунизме в Америке является предметом оживленных дискуссий. Многие американцы считают, что коммунизм представляет угрозу для демократии и свободы. Однако другие считают, что коммунизм является естественным развитием человеческого общества.

ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

Последствия Второй мировой войны продолжают ощущаться во всем мире. Миллионы людей потеряли свои дома и семьи. Экономика многих стран была разрушена. Однако в то же время война привнесла в мир прогресс и развитие.

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ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

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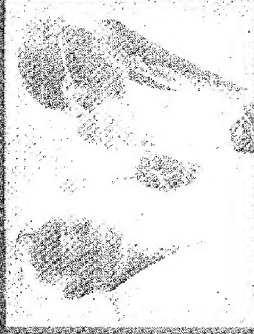
КАНДИДАТЫ НАРОДНОГО

Вопрос о кандидатах на народное собрание является предметом оживленных дискуссий. Многие кандидаты представляют различные политические взгляды. Однако все они стремятся к улучшению жизни народа.

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ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

Последствия Второй мировой войны продолжают ощущаться во всем мире. Миллионы людей потеряли свои дома и семьи. Экономика многих стран была разрушена. Однако в то же время война привнесла в мир прогресс и развитие.



Семья в послевоенной Германии. Фотография, сделанная в 1945 году.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report contains information concerning the delegates from the Communist Party of China to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and contacts with them by the Communist Party - USA delegation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-00 BY SP4BJA-MIB AUERBACH

#906318

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) - *1 retained*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE

*check with Houston
 prior to any dissemination*

REC-95

100-428091-201

MAR 20 1959

EX-102

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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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55 MAR 31 1959

The delegates from the Communist Party of China to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were not overly friendly with any other delegations. Yet, it is believed that there is competition between the Chinese and the Russians in order to win the allegiance of the international Communist Parties. It is further believed that the new thesis on the relationship between Communist Parties signifies that the CPSU did not want to assume responsibility for all the activities in China.

Most delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties, for example delegates from the Communist Parties of Poland and Czechoslovakia, indicated in private conversations that they felt that the Chinese were going too fast in regard to collectivization. For example, it was learned that in Poland only a fraction of the farms are collectivized. The Poles said that they cannot force it and did not want to be put in a position of being forced to follow the leadership of China.

The vying between the Chinese and Russians for allegiance of other Communist Parties can be illustrated by the fact that MAO Tse-tung selected a date during the middle of the 21st Congress of the CPSU to publish a letter written by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. "Pravda" had to reprint this letter from the Chinese press.

After FOSTER's letter was published, the Chinese delegates to the 21st Congress of the CPSU sent a formal invitation to the Communist Party - USA delegation, asking the American delegates to visit the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

ALEXANDER FRACHTENBERG and JAMES JACKSON went to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. MORRIS CHILDS was sick at the time. ALEXAI GREENCHENCO (ph) and SEMA ALEXIENA KUZNETSOV, of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, accompanied them to the Chinese Embassy, but the Chinese did not permit the Russians to participate in the meeting. At this meeting, the Chinese formally invited the Communist Party - USA delegation to visit China.

During the 21st Congress of the CPSU, CHILDS had conversations with LIU Ning-yi and KANG SHENG, of the Chinese Communist Party delegation. CHILDS also mailed two letters to China.

100-408071-201
ENCLOSURE

the other was addressed to the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

A member of the Chinese delegation gave \$200 to GEORGE MORRIS, and said that it was collected by former Americans now residing in Peking, China. JACKSON persuaded MORRIS to turn this money over to him. Subsequently, JACKSON gave the \$200 to CHILDS and asked him to give it to JACK CHILDS with the instructions that JACKSON will get it from JACK CHILDS when he returns to the United States. This money is supposed to be a donation to "The Worker".

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 3/9/59, CG 5824-S* made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING ten photographs for copying. One copy of each of these ten photographs is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The following are the identities of the individuals in the photographs, which are numbered:

- (1) JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS.
- (2) TIMMY DENNIS, son of EUGENE DENNIS.
- (3) The son of TIMMY DENNIS.
- (4) The son of TIMMY DENNIS.
- (5) The wife and son of TIMMY DENNIS.
- (6) MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES JACKSON.
- (7) YURI VICTOROVICH (ph), a Russian translator, and MORRIS CHILDS.
- (8) MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, and YURI VICTOROVICH (ph).

SEARCH
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- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encls. 10) REC-95
 1 - Chicago

JEK/kw ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 (5) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB

Approved: *R. D. W. [Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 MAR 31 1959

CG 134-46 (Sub B)

- (9) MORRIS CHILDS, YURI VICTOROVICH (ph),
and JAMES JACKSON.
- (10) ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, YURI
VICTOROVICH (ph), MORRIS CHILDS, and
JAMES JACKSON.

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AND
TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE SOLELY TO ADD TO THE RECORD OF THE SECOND
"SOLO" OPERATION. IT IS STRONGLY URGED THAT THESE PHOTOGRAPHS AND
THE FACT THAT THE BUREAU HAS THESE PHOTOGRAPHS NOT BE DISSEMINATED
WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE BUREAU. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS BY THEIR VERY
NATURE DISCLOSE THE SOURCE THEREOF.

AUERBACH.

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4 BJA/MLB

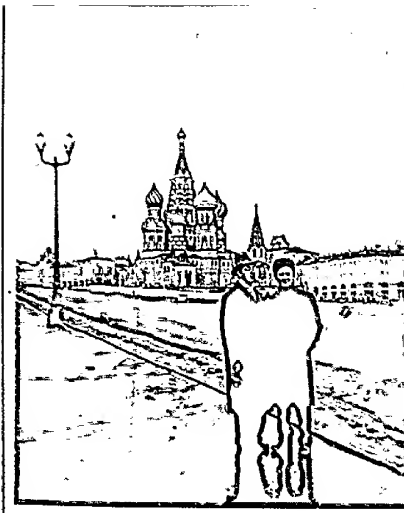
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Yuri Victorovich (translator)
Morris Childs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4 BTG-HLB

100-428091-202

Wife & son of Timmy Dennis

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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4HJA-MLB

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100-428091-202
4



James Jackson
Morris Childs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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100-428091-202

son of Timmy Dennis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

100-428091-202

3



Timmy Dennis
son of Eugene Dennis

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DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

100-428091-202

2



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-01-2001 BY SP4JTA/KCS



Left to Right

Alexander Trachtenberg
Yuri Victorovich
Morris Childs
James Jackson

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4RJA-MLB

100-428091-202

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report given by CG 5824-S* to SA JOHN E. KEATING on March 8, 1959. This report pertains to a meeting in Moscow of the representatives of the Communist Party - USA to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with representatives of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries.

AUERBACH

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) *1 retained in 1243 wct*
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encl. 1)
 1 - Chicago

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REC-95

2 MAR 16 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4 B-T-M/B

Approved: *Looney*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

55 MAR 31 1959

STATIVES OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETY
FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL CONTACT WITH
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

At 9:00 A.M. on the morning of February 10, 1959, the following members of the Communist Party - USA, MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, GEORGE MORRIS, and ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, met in Moscow with representatives of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries. The American delegation was accompanied to this meeting by ALEXAI GRECHENCO (ph), of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU). The head of the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries is Madam POPOVA (ph). She was present at this meeting and was accompanied by a man and woman, whose identities are not known.

Madam POPOVA said that the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries was organized at a conference last year. It replaced Voks, which had handled tourists. She said that this society has connections with similar societies in seventy countries. It is associated with three organizations in the United States. One of these is the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF). The other is the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF), which is the most active of the three. The third one is in San Francisco, and this Russian society does not think much of the organization in San Francisco. *AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE?*

See Attachment
Madam POPOVA stated that a Soviet-American Council of Friendship is being organized in Moscow. She said that she is corresponding with a Mr. [redacted] a theatrical director in the United States, in order to get him to organize a similar organization in the United States. This would be a non-Communist organization. She said that [redacted] has visited the Soviet Union a number of times and she has been invited to the United States by him.

Then Madam POPOVA said that within the Union of Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Contact with Foreign Countries they have a number of departments, such as departments for motion pictures, literature, medicine, science, architecture, theatre, etc. At times, on the basis of cultural exchange, those departments will contact societies of a similar sort in other countries. This is the manner in which various artists get invitations to visit countries for cultural exchange.

*This was dissem. to
W. House - 3-24-59*

100-428071-203
ENCLOSURE
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legation. When the remodeling is completed, it will be called the House of Friendship. It will contain an art exhibit. It will be used to celebrate anniversaries and events in connection with the lives of outstanding literary and other figures.

She said that on February 12, 1959, they were going to have a celebration in connection with the anniversary of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. At this point, JAMES JACKSON asked if they were not going to celebrate the birthday of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and said that in the United States they celebrate his birthday along with that of LINCOLN.

Next, Madam POPOVA said that they would like to invite to the Soviet Union prominent individuals to participate in some of these anniversaries. For example, they would like to invite ERNEST HEMINGWAY to Russia for a celebration on the anniversary of the first publication in Russia of a book by HEMINGWAY. In turn, they would like to have celebrations in the United States for outstanding Soviet cultural figures. She commented that the NCASF and the CCASF and similar organizations are too narrow in scope.

Then Madam POPOVA said that when [] CYRUS EATON and Mr. [] (Possibly a Philadelphia Councilman) were in the USSR, they were asked whether there were any possibilities of setting up local organizations in the United States which would be along cultural lines and would promote an exchange of Soviet and American culture.

She then discussed the NCASF and reminded the CP-USA delegates that TED BAYER is very ill. She asked if the CP-USA delegates could not get the CP-USA to discuss replacing him with somebody in the Communist Party or close to the Communist Party. She said that he has not been functioning too well since he has been ill.

Then Madam POPOVA asked if the CP-USA delegates knew what is wrong with [] of Chicago. She said that he is impetuous and sometimes his thinking is twisted. *See.*

The impression was received that the Russians do not trust [] but that they had to admit that the CCASF is active.

General Discussion

of tourists, delegations, etc.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG commented that it is too expensive for the average American to travel from the United States to the USSR.

GEORGE MORRIS talked about trade union delegations and condemned the trade union bureaucracy in the United States for not sending delegations to Russia. He suggested that some Russian factories might invite certain trade unionists to the USSR as individuals. MORRIS commented that the attitude of the American trade unions is the weakest link in US-USSR relations. He said that in the American trade unions, there is a lack of interest in contacts with the USSR.

Madam POPOVA then asked if the CP-USA delegates thought that the NCASF and the CCASF should be abolished.

CHILDS said that while ^{he} had had to admit that they are narrow in scope, he felt that they should be retained until such time as they can be replaced by something more suitable. CHILDS further stated that he thought that any liquidation of these organizations should be handled by the Communist Party.

Then Madam POPOVA stated that they have been receiving a lot of correspondence from the United States, especially from women. Some of this correspondence resulted from a visit to Moscow by some women who are television technicians and professional people.

She said that 6,000 American tourists visited Moscow in 1958. She suggested that perhaps some of these people could be used to broaden friendship and contact between the United States and the USSR. She said that a lot of emphasis should be placed on people who have visited the USSR. When GEORGE MORRIS suggested that a list might be prepared showing the identities of people who travelled to the USSR from the United States, there was no response to this suggestion.

At this point, JACKSON said that they might invite more Negroes from the United States to visit Russia, and that Negro students should be invited to Russia in order to study. Madam POPOVA replied that in accordance with the cultural exchange agreement between the United States and the USSR, the number of students who can be invited to the USSR is limited.

affirmative.

At this point, ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG commented that it is difficult for individuals in the United States to travel to Russia. He said that in this regard, the United States is different than any other country. He said that for some people it is difficult to get a passport. He explained that he was called before a Congressional committee because he had applied for a passport.

Ladom POPOVA stated that they will give consideration to some things raised at this meeting. They will pay particular attention to the rates for tourists, since the working class in the United States cannot afford to pay fare to travel from the United States to the USSR.

She asked that when the CP-USA delegates return to the United States, that they see to it that concrete proposals are made in regard to people who could be invited to the USSR. That is, people such as CARL SANDBURG, who might be used to improve US-USSR relations.

Ladom POPOVA said that stress should be placed on women. While they have many contacts with women throughout the world, they have almost no contact with women in the United States. She asked if something might be done in regard to an exchange of women's societies.

Then Ladom POPOVA said that when TED BAYER was in the USSR, he stressed the need for more publications in the United States which deal with the USSR. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG agreed with this suggestion, but asked where money could be obtained to do this. Ladom POPOVA said that they would consider this. At this point, ALEXAI GRECHENCO interrupted and stated that this could be discussed later.

Ladom POPOVA asked that the need for more publications dealing with US-USSR relations be taken up with the leadership of the CP-USA.

By way of comment, this meeting was an exchange of opinions on how to increase contacts between the United States and the USSR in the artistic, cultural and scientific mediums in order to establish a more friendly relationship between the United States and the USSR. The Russians pointed out that while they are anxious to have the working class of the United States travel to the USSR,

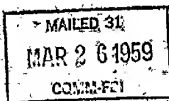
Individuals.

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with captioned matter, a review of the material submitted pertaining to the recent trip of CG 5824-S* to the Soviet Union indicates that the Soviets were concerned over the possibility of any publicity concerning the informant's presence in Russia. In this regard; however, it is noted that shortly prior to the 21st Congress, considerable newspaper publicity appeared in which the informant was identified by his true name. This publicity indicated that the release of this information occurred in Moscow.

As a matter of interest and for record purposes, it is requested that the Bureau be advised of the informant's knowledge as to why and how his name was released to the press.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-00 BY SP4 BJA/MLB
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REC-95

24 MAR 27 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

WCT:mjc:pab

(4)

55 MAR 31 1959 TELETYPE UNIT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

#906318

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau three copies, and to the New York Division one copy, of a report received from CG 5824-S* on March 6, 1959, by SA JOHN E. KEATING. This report deals with a meeting between MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON, and PAUL ROBESON in Russia.

There is also enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division one photostat copy of a clipping from the February 21, 1959, issue of "Evening Moscow". This clipping pertains to the meeting of the Executive Council of the World Council for Peace, which was held in Moscow and was attended by PAUL ROBESON and HOLLAND ROBERTS. The Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46-Sub-B-1A40.

AUERBACH

- 10
 (3) - Bureau (Encls. 4) - 1 retained in 1243
 1 - New York (100-134637) (SOLO) (Encls. 2)
 1 - Chicago

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check with Hamilton
 prior to any dissemination
 REC-33
 SOL. XEL
 100-428091-205
 MAR 20 1959

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 APR 2 1959

When JAMES JACKSON and MORRIS CHILDS arrived in Moscow, PAUL ROBESON was ill and was in a hospital. The Russians had him isolated. He could not even be contacted by telephone. Indirectly, a message was sent to him through ESIANDA ROBESON. She had been in the Kremlin Hospital for a month and is seriously ill with a cancer condition.

Later, PAUL ROBESON was transferred to a sanitarium or rest home called Barzikha (ph). It consists of three separate sanitariums. Only very high ranking persons go to the Number 1 sanitarium, which was where PAUL ROBESON was. It is a spacious place, where rest is combined with medical treatment. It is located about thirty kilometers from Moscow.

On or about February 16, 1959, JACKSON and CHILDS travelled to the Barzikha Sanitarium to see PAUL ROBESON, after having telephoned him in advance. JACKSON and CHILDS had lunch and spent a few hours with ROBESON.

PAUL ROBESON said that he had been working too hard. He stated that he was getting one cold after another, and could not get rid of them. He stated that after New Year's, he was scheduled to go to India, then to Ghana, and then to return to London, England. Shortly after New Year's, he had a bronchial attack. The Russian physicians recommended complete rest in a hospital and then rest in a sanitarium.

ROBESON said that he had cancelled his scheduled tour and a scheduled appearance in England in Othello. He stated that he had a television show and performed many concerts in England. While he was very successful in England, he worked too hard.

Comments

JAMES JACKSON suggested to CHILDS that he not convey to ROBESON the advice of BEN DAVIS that ROBESON make a public statement that he will some day return to the United States.

The serious illness (cancer) of ESIANDA ROBESON may have contributed to the illness of PAUL ROBESON. JACKSON commented that it is possible that PAUL ROBESON had a nervous breakdown.

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DATE 7-17-99 BY SP4BJA-MLB

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100-428091-205
ENCLOSURE

reasons", he attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Council for Peace, which was held in Moscow during February, 1959.

ПОСЛАНЦЫ ПЯТИ КОНТИНЕНТОВ

Открылась сессия Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира

В ОКТЯБРЬСКОМ зале Дома союзов сегодня утром можно было увидеть гостей из стран разных континентов. В Москву для участия в сессии Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира съехались видные общественные деятели, неутомимые борцы за мир и дружбу между народами.

Вот входит в зал вице-председатель Всемирного Совета Мира, известный английский физик Джон Бернал. А вот неутомимая деятельница движения за мир, председатель Международной демократической федерации женщин Эвелин Ноттон. Проходит в зал выходящий борца за мир Поль Робсон.

Здесь же, в зале, находится президент американо-русского института в Сан-Франциско Холмид Робертс, председатель Китайского Комитета солидарности стран Азии и Африки Лю Чжен-чжи, генеральный секретарь Индонезийского комитета сторонников мира Суруо. Из далекой Австралии приехал священник методической церкви Франк Харгил.

В состав советской делегации входит вице-председатель Всемирного Совета Мира Александр Корнейчук и Илья Эренбург, председатель Советского комитета защиты мира Николай Тихонов, секретарь Всемирного Совета Мира Винтор Чинкванде и другие члены. Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира от Советского Союза.

В работе сессии Бюро ВСМ принимают участие представители других движений, организаций и групп, выступающих за мир в числе которых Всемирная федерация профсоюзов, Международная демократическая федерация женщин, Всемирная федерация демократической молодежи, Совет солидарности стран Азии и Африки. Всемирный совет за запрещение атомного и водородного оружия, постоянный секретариат конференций народов Африки и другие.

На сессию приглашен в качестве наблюдателя ряд деятелей, не

входящих во Всемирный Совет Мира, но представляющих широкие круги общественности различных стран.

Участникам сессии предстоит обсудить насущные задачи деятельности всемирного движения сторонников мира в современных условиях и изменить меры по объединению усилий всех сил мира, выступающих за ликвидацию «холодной войны» и мирное сотрудничество между государствами.

10 ЧАСОВ УТРА. Сессия Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира открывается Джон Бернал. Он предлагает почтить память председателя Всемирного Совета Мира Фредерика Жолио-Кюри. Все встает.

Словом представляется председатель Мосгорисполкома Н. И. Бобровникову. От имени Московского Совета депутатов трудящихся, от имени всего населения Москвы он горячо приветствует прибывших в столицу Советского Союза участников сессии Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира. Он желает им плодотворной и успешной работы, направленной на укрепление мира и сотрудничества между всеми народами.

С приветственной речью к участникам сессии обращается председатель Советского комитета защиты мира Н. С. Тихонов. Он приветствует всех участников сессии от имени Советского комитета защиты мира, от всех сторонников мира в Советском Союзе, от имени народов нашей Родины. Советские люди уверены, что сессия Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира сыграет немаловажную роль в сплочении всех миролюбивых сил.

Затем выступает видный английский общественный деятель Джон Бернал. Бюро Всемирного Совета Мира продолжает свое заседание.

НА СНИЖКЕ: ПОЛЬ РОБСОН (США), ГЕОРГИЯ ПИРИНСКИЯ (Беларусь) и МАРТАЛОГАВА (Индонезия).

Фото Р. ФЕДОРОВА.



TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46) (Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

115-10F-EDIS

SEARCH

UPDATE

CREATE 4/9/59

DELETE

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 3/7/59:

In regard to this information, the Chicago Division will make further comments pertaining to the investigation of this courier operation at a later date. These comments and suggestions are being delayed until after the reception of the results of the meeting between CG 5824-S* and EUGENE DENNIS in New York City.

It should be noted that CG 5824-S* commented to SAC AUERBACH on 3/9/59 that this new field of operation, which is akin to espionage, is a source of new worries and concern for him. He further commented that participation in this operation, plus attendance at the 21st Congress of the CPSU as an official delegate, plus participation in meetings with leading members of the Central Committee of the CPSU, means that if the CPSU should determine that he is an agent of the United States Government, they would "hound him to the ends of the world", and would not hesitate to kill him.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to assign a new code name to this new courier operation, and that such code name be furnished to the New York and Chicago Divisions.

3 ENCLOSURE

AUERBACH

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3)

1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1)

1 - Chicago

JEK/kw
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REC-92

100-428091-206

23 MAR 26 1959

Approved: ROA/Cut
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 31 1959

FOR THE SOVIET UNION TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM
OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COMMUNIST
PARTY - USA

Meetings with BORIS PONOMAREV

After the meeting between the delegates from the Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and representatives of the leadership of the CPSU on February 10, 1959, MORRIS CHILDS met separately on two occasions with BORIS PONOMAREV, Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV (ps), Head of the North and South American Sections of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. These two meetings were of short duration, possibly thirty minutes on each occasion. They were held at PONOMAREV's office, which is located in Building No. 2 of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU. These meetings were held to discuss some of the specific questions which the CP-USA delegation asked of the Central Committee of the CPSU in the third of three letters addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU.

PONOMAREV stated that the CP-USA would be supplied with \$100,000, which represents the balance of funds promised to the CP-USA in 1958. In addition, a promise was made that the CP-USA will receive \$150,000 for 1959 up to the Convention of the CP-USA, which is scheduled for the late fall of 1959. PONOMAREV stated that additional financial arrangements can be made when the CP-USA prepares for its Convention.

It should be noted that in a separate conversation, NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV, undoubtedly carrying out instructions from the Central Committee of the CPSU, invited MORRIS CHILDS to be in Russia for the two-day holiday celebrating the 41st Anniversary of the Russian Revolution in November, 1959. The Russians expect that many Communist Parties will send delegates to China for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China during October, 1959. The Russians also anticipate that many of these delegates will pass through Moscow on their way to and from China.

PONOMAREV wanted to know how the CP-USA records in its books the funds received from Russia and how these funds are dispensed. He was told that the CP-USA maintains two sets of

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DATE 7-17-00

BY SP4BJA-MLR

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- ENCLOSURE

or is given to "The Worker" and is recorded as a loan to "The Worker" from the CP-USA, *or from individuals.*

PONOMAREV stated that it is not a question of whether or not money is available for the CP-USA. The problem is how to get this money to the CP-USA and how it will be used. This is a problem for the CP-USA. [The CPSU is not worried about any problems that it might have as a result of disclosure of the fact that it is furnishing funds to the CP-USA; however, it is realized that if it became known to United States Government authorities that Russia was supplying funds to the CP-USA, that this could create very serious problems for the CP-USA.] PONOMAREV said that it would be necessary that more thought be given to this problem and that efforts be made to concretely work out how these funds would be transmitted. He did indicate that the \$100,000 which had been previously promised for 1958 would be transmitted through Canada in the same manner that funds have already been transmitted.

PONOMAREV said that a better method would have to be devised in order to get this money into the United States. He stated that NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV would discuss this matter with CHILDS prior to CHILDS' departure from Moscow.

CHILDS impressed PONOMAREV with the fact that the CP-USA cannot have a program of work unless it knows that it will actually receive the funds promised to it. CHILDS pointed out that the CP-USA is in need of funds for the purpose of publishing a trade union magazine and a magazine dealing with the theoretical aspects of the Negro question. CHILDS also pointed out that due to a lack of funds, it was necessary for the office of "The Worker" to move into the headquarters of the CP-USA. This creates a difficult problem from a public relations standpoint, inasmuch as anyone visiting the office of "The Worker" has to enter the Party headquarters and it would be assumed that they were going to the Party headquarters instead of to "The Worker" office.

During the second meeting with PONOMAREV, he briefly talked about the struggle for peace in the United States. He asked if there is much propaganda for war in the United States and then commented that the leadership of the CPSU believes that there is such propaganda in the United States. He wanted to know if there was any propaganda to counter-act the propaganda for war. CHILDS had previously prepared a two-page memorandum, in

are several pacifist organizations which are advocating the abolition of atomic weapons and nuclear warfare.

At this second meeting with PONOMAREV, he also stated that NIKHAI SUSLOV had "suggested" that every two months the CP-USA send to the CPSU an objective report of the current thinking of all sections and classes of the population in the United States in regard to the relationship between the United States and the U.S.S.R. PONOMAREV stated that they wanted any information contained in newspaper editorials on this subject, and were particularly interested in editorials appearing in newspapers outside of New York City. He commented that the CPSU was interested in the thinking in regard to USA-USSR relations of the people in the United States who are not in the Communist Party.

Meeting with a Member of the Secret Service
of the Central Committee of the CPSU to
Establish a System of Communication Between
the CPSU and the CP-USA

After the last meeting with BORIS PONOMAREV, NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV usually saw MORRIS CHILDS each day. One day he told CHILDS that a comrade would come to the apartment to discuss some matters with CHILDS. MATSOUTEV said, Some of the things he would talk to you about I have no knowledge of.

Subsequently, MATSOUTEV told CHILDS that this individual would meet with him on such-and-such a date. On the appointed day, no one visited CHILDS. Each day MATSOUTEV would say that the individual would be there the next day. This went on for three days. Finally, MATSOUTEV stated that he had learned that the individual had to leave Moscow but would definitely meet with CHILDS at 11:00 A.M. on Monday, February 23, 1959.

At 11:00 A.M. on February 23, 1959, this individual came to the apartment where CHILDS was staying. It is to be noted that by this time JAMES JACKSON had already left Moscow for a two-week trip to China.

This individual did not give his name, and NIKOLAI MATSOUTEV never mentioned his name. He is described as follows:

Race	White
Height	5'11"
Age	37 or 38
Complexion	Fair

He was wearing a striped suit. His suit, shirt and tie all appeared to be American made. He was nattily dressed and was carrying a briefcase. He looked around as he entered the apartment and then walked into the study.

MORRIS He said that the leading comrades had told him to talk to CHILDS. He said that they were a little worried about the fact that CHILDS' name had appeared publicly as a delegate to the 21st Congress of the CPSU. CHILDS told him that he is known as a CP-USA member and that he attends all meetings of the leading committees of the CP-USA. Further, that he is a member of the National Committee and the District Committee of Illinois. CHILDS said that his membership in the CP-USA is not hidden in any manner. Thus, CHILDS was trying to minimize the publicity in connection with his appearance at the 21st Congress of the CPSU as a delegate from the CP-USA.

This individual then told CHILDS that he would have to be more careful than he has ever been before. He said that the F.B.I. is going to watch you because they will figure that you have been a "sleeper" in the Party. He said that the F.B.I. certainly knows your history and that you have been active in the past, but that you have not appeared publicly as a Communist Party member in the recent past.

During the discussion, it was agreed that at the present time there could not be a transfer of any authority that DENNIS and CHILDS have at the present time in connection with the handling of CP-USA funds, including funds received from Russia. He said that this matter has to be restricted and that this knowledge and authority should be retained in CHILDS' hands.

Then he stated that for a few weeks after his return to the United States, CHILDS would have to be inactive. He also suggested that CHILDS return to Chicago instead of to New York, and that he not meet with the leadership of the CP-USA immediately upon his return to the United States.

CHILDS argued that he was one of the official delegates from the CP-USA to the 21st Congress, and that this is not a secret in either the CP-USA or in the United States. CHILDS said that it would be very difficult for him to keep away from the Party leadership and to illustrate this, mentioned a message that had just been received from DENNIS instructing that CHILDS return to

Then this individual stated that whatever arrangements are worked out, the CP-USA cannot expect them to be executed right away. He said that if we send money to Canada -- which we will -- you can transport from Canada to the United States whatever amount you think is feasible. This is your problem and not the problem of THE USSR. However, no contact should be made by the CP-USA with USSR in regard to funds prior to the end of March, 1959, and this contact should not be made by MORRIS CHILDS, if it becomes necessary for someone from the United States to travel to Canada in order to transport funds from Canada to the United States.

Despite a complaint by CHILDS that the delay of transmittal of funds from Russia to the CP-USA has caused a serious financial situation in the CP-USA, he said that no funds could be transported from Canada to the United States prior to the end of March, 1959.

Next, he asked if CHILDS could build a small apparatus consisting of one or two people who would be answerable to CHILDS. He said perhaps CHILDS could talk this over with DENNIS in order to get one or two trusted people for this apparatus. MORRIS CHILDS asked if JACK CHILDS, his brother, could be used in this apparatus. He replied that while JACK CHILDS is trusted, he does see leading members of the CP-USA, and for this reason it might not be well to use him in this apparatus. He stated that while JACK CHILDS may not be known generally as a member of the CP-USA, he may be known as a CP-USA member to the F.B.I. He said that it might be possible to use JACK CHILDS as a substitute for MORRIS CHILDS in the event that MORRIS CHILDS becomes ill or for some other reason cannot perform in this apparatus.

In order to set up a system whereby the Russians could indicate to MORRIS CHILDS that they wanted to make a contact with him, he asked CHILDS if he had any business cards with him. CHILDS replied that he did and there were business cards of Arisco Associates -- one card containing the address of the New York office and the other card containing the address of the Chicago office. He then asked MORRIS CHILDS to write a note on each of these two cards, these notes to be addressed to JACK CHILDS, and to contain the following messages;